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No. 17

MONTANA

January , 1978

BEEKEEPING

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Helena, Montana 59601

NEWS

EDITOR: WILL KISSINGER, STATE APIARIST

Published by the Montana Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the Montana State Beekeepers Association.

REGIONAL REPORTS

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RETAIL HONEY PRICES

Container Size	Statewide Average	Range
12 oz.	97¢	89¢ - $1.03
1 lb.	$1.03	94¢ - $1.10
5 lb.	$4.39	$3.80 - $4.79

WHOLESALE HONEY PRICES -- Almost all reporters indicated a wholesale price of 46¢-47¢ per pound (Container exchanged, F. O. B. producers honeyhouse). One reporter indicated several firm sales at 49¢ to 50¢ per pound.

HONEY BUYER ACTIVITY -- Honey buyer activity was reported to be about normal, however, little honey appears to be left in the producers hands.

WHOLESALE BEESWAX PRICES -- Beeswax prices are holding steady at the $1.83 to $1.85 price range.

PACKAGE PRICES -- Most reporters indicated that package prices for replacement bees were the same as last year, however, a couple reports were received of a five percent or more increase.

TOPICS OF GENERAL INTEREST

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IMPORTANT NOTICE TO BEEKEEPERS IMPORTING HIVES -- Increased emphasis will be placed upon enforcement of Regulation S3460 (6) pertaining to the requirement that a permit to enter from Montana must be obtained by all beekeepers before importing hives into Montana. The permit to enter from Montana will be needed in addition to a certificate of health from the state of origin. Montana beekeepers also overwintering hives in California and returning in the spring will be required to obtain the permit and certificate also. Please notify the State Apiarist of the need for a permit to enter at least ten days before the requested date of entry.

ALSO, if you are leasing hives from out of state or having someone from out of state physically move your hives into Montana, make sure that the hives come into state with a certificate of health and a permit to enter. The Department's legal counsel has indicated that even though the Montana beekeeper may not be physically moving the bees into Montana, he has assumed co-responsibility for the movement as a result of the lease or movement agreement. As a result, the Montana beekeeper will be subject to prosecution even though someone else illegally moved the hives into Montana.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE IS REORGANIZED -- Down through the years as the legislature added new programs to the Department of Agriculture, these new programs were made separate programs within the Department. As of last December, there were eleven separate programs which greatly reduced the Department's administrative efficiency. To remedy this problem, the Department was reorganized into two divisions each of which has three bureaus. The Apiculture program was placed in the Specialized Services Bureau of the Plant Industry Division of which the State Apiarist was made bureau chief. Besides the Apiculture Program, the State Apiarist will have responsibilities in areas of Federal and State quarantines, insect surveys related to plant industry programs and licensing and registration of all Plant Industry Programs.

HONEY RECIPE BOOKLETS AVAILABLE -- The third edition of the recipe booklet "Honey Recipes From the Big Sky Country" are now available from the Montana State Beekeepers Association. The booklet was published by the Cooperative Extension Service as Bulletin 349 and may also be available through the Extension Service. Copies can be obtained by contacting Jackie Castleberry, Secretary-Treasurer, Montana State Beekeepers Association, 43 Heather Lane, Glasgow, Montana 59230. A charge of 20¢ per copy for Association members and 25¢ per copy for non-members will be charged to cover mailing costs.

SELECTED RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT 1977 MEETING OF MONTANA STATE BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION

2. Whereas: Be it resolved that the Montana State Beekeepers Association be in favor of promoting a queen program both on the state and national levels, three hundred dollars ($300.00) shall be earmarked for the Montana State Queen Fund.

3. Whereas: Be it resolved that the Montana State Beekeepers Association be in favor of supporting national honey promotion programs which either national beekeeping group might also support, provided that such a program is funded equally and in a manner deemed proper by the members of the association.

5. Whereas: Fumidil B has proved effective in control of Nosema, and whereas: Queen and package bees have been found seriously affected by Nosema spores, therefore the Montana State Beekeepers Association go on record and ask Apiary Inspectors of America to urge that feeding of the Fumidil B by package and queen breeders.

6. Whereas: Many pesticides are hazardous to honeybees; Therefore be it resolved that the Montana State Beekeepers Association work with the pesticide control division Department of Agriculture, and the state apiarist to make information available to pesticide applicators of the hazards of pesticides to honeybees.

Don Foster reminded us that this might be a good year to draft a bill regarding the earliest notification of spraying application. Wade Taylor and Don Foster will work on this and try to have it ready before the next legislative session.

7. Whereas: The Montana State Beekeepers Association recommends to all state and county agencies in charge of weed control programs to refrain from indiscriminate roadside spraying and return to a policy of cutting (and/or biological control) and/or selective spraying of noxious weeds only; and/or a roadside seeding program natural to surroundings which would be beneficial to bees, birds and other small wildlife.

11. Whereas: There is a large increase in the number of hobby and commercial beekeepers in the State of Montana; Therefore, be it resolved that the Montana State Beekeepers Association go on record as being in favor of a test administered for bee disease knowledge by the State on a county level for all individuals who apply for bee registrations.

HOBBYIST SECTION - INVITATION TO JOIN WESTERN APICULTURE SOCIETY A new organization was founded this fall intended mainly for hobbyist beekeepers. It is entitled the Western Apicultural Society (WAS) and is organized much along the lines of the prestigious Eastern Apiculture Society. Its primary goals are to act as a line communication among hobbyist, help the hobbyist with problems (such as restrictive city ordinances), and also help in the establishment and maintenance of vigorous local hobbyist clubs.

The state and provinces eligible to be included in the WAS organization have not been determined as yet. This decision will depend upon the membership registration success in each area. The executive Committee has decided to invite membership from the following states and provinces: Alaska, Alberta, Arizona, British Columbia, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

For further details about membership and application forms, contact the State Apiarist or Becky Westerdahl, Secretary-Treasurer, Western Apiculture Society, Department of Entomology, University of California, Davis, California 95616. As you can see, it is important that as many applications as possible be received from Montana so that Montana will be included in the WAS organization.

THE ENDANGERED BEE (reprinted from the Montana Grange News, November 1977. -- The U. S. honeybee population, excluding "will be's," dropped from nearly 6 million hives in 1947 to just over 4 million last year, say researchers. And this is causing great concern in agricultural circles, especially among the nation's 211,000 beekeepers. And for good reason. The industrious little creatures pollinated agricultural crops valued at $8 billion last year, while producing over $100 million in honey and beeswax. Honey alone makes the insects a vital asset, but the pollination service is crucial. About 15 percent of the plant-derived portion of America's diet comes from plants dependent on or benefited by insect pollination. The honey bee is the only dependable pollination insect. Beekeepers derive a large portion of their industry's income from providing pollination services to farmers, and they are backing intense and widespread research, mostly at land-grant universities, to find ways of protecting their hives. Pesticides are said to be the bee's major threat.

APICULTURE DIVISION PROGRAM DATA - INSPECTION DATA

Type of Inspection	# Hives Inspected *1977	# Inspected 1976	% Increase	#Inspected 1975
Hives Imported Into State	32,172	24,703	30%	8,453
Hives Exported Out of State	31,875	21,581	48%	23,152
Hobbyist and Other	314	512	40%	732
Total	64,361	46,796	38%	32,337
	% AFB 0.8%	0.14%		0.4%

*Inspections made by Will Kissinger, Buren DeTour, Faxton Castleberry, Michael Winters, John Speelman, T. Jorgen Embreus, George Handley, Jerome McGahan, Wendell Roberts.

Colonies were inspected on a 100% random sample, or spot checked basis depending on the type necessary to insure adequate inspection.

REGISTRATION DATE	1977	1976	% Increased
Hives Registered	91,242	82,076	11%
Apiaries Registered	4,120	3,860	7%
Number of Beekeepers:			
Commercial	56	54	4%
Part-time (11-250) hives	108	75	44%
Hobbyist (1-10) hives	336	269	25%
Total	500	398	27%

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF MONTANA STATE BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION FOR 1978

President	Dave Castleberry, 43 Heather Lane, Glasgow, Montana 59230, Phone 228-8319 or 228-4761
Vice-President	Gene Speelman, 210 Harmony Road, Kalispell, Montana 59901, Phone 755-1500
Secretary-Treasurer	Jackie Castleberry, 43 Heather Lane, Glasgow, Montana 59230, Phone 228-8319 or 228-4761
Directors: 3 Year Term	Russ Mitchell, 728 North Davis, Missoula, Montana 59801, Phone 549-7644
	Steve Taylor, Box 153, Stanford, Montana 59479, Phone 566-2673
	Doyle Anderson, Box 486, Chinook, Montana 59523, Phone 357-2471

Directors: 2 Year Term

Clifford Sell, Box 473, Ennis, Montana 59729, Phone 682-4470

Jim Rodenberg, Vida Route, Wolf Point, Montana 59201, Phone 653-2565

Directors: 1 Year Term

Dennis Smoot, Box 171, Power, Montana 59468 Phone: 463-2393

Bob Davis, 7000 Green Meadow Drive, Helena, Montana 59601, Phone 458-5452 Office, 443-6429 Home

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OHIO SCIENTISTS TO STUDY DISAPPEARING DISEASE OF HONEY BEES: - reprinted from U. S. Department of Agriculture NEWS. Columbus, Ohio, July 26--Under a cooperative agreement with the U. S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), scientists at The Ohio State University Research Foundation here will investigate disappearing disease of the honey bee.

The Ohio scientists hope to unravel the mystery surrounding the loss of adult bees during inclement weather and winter.

USDA's Agricultural Research Service (ARS) will provide $34,097 for the one year study.

Researchers will compare bee stocks with the disease to those with no record of the disease. Bee traits to be compared include: flight and clustering behavior, oxygen consumption and thermoregulation, outdoor wintering success, longevity, pollen and nectar collection, brood rearing and related phenomena.

Dr. W. C. Rothenbuhler is the principal investigator for the Ohio State University Research Foundation. The ARS representative is Dr. Thomas E. Rinderer, a geneticist, Bee Breeding and Stock Center Laboratory, Baton Rouge, La.

BUY-SELL-TRADE SECTION -- All noncommercial ads will be accepted in this section. Ads should be as brief and concise as possible. The ads may be open (showing name and address of individual placing the ad) or blind (where a code number is used in place of the name and address.)

FOR SALE: Bees and locations, 53 two story colonies, 114 supers, five locations (will support up to 250 colonies) in Western Montana, plus other miscellaneous items. Contact Robert J. Tolker, Alberton, Montana 59820 or Call 406-722-4423.

WANTED TO BUY: 500 - 1500 hive honey business in or near Montana. Would be willing to work for the owner 1 or 2 years before assuming ownership. Contact Ralph and Debra Allen, General Delivery, Ovando, Montana 59854.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED: Single, hardworking beekeeper looking for employment for 1978 season. Previously owned 125 colony sideline operation in Florida. I am 6'2" tall, 185 lbs, 24 years old and in perfect health. Looking primarily for permanent position with a pregressive honey company in Montana. Available immediately. Please write: Randy McCormick, Route 1, Box 36, Belgrade, Montana 59714, or call 406-388-6325.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED: Beekeeper wishing to relocate in Northwestern Montana, seeking employment in the industry, 5 years experience, available in the early spring. Contact A. Waldstein, R. R. #2, Lumby, B. C., Phone 547-6772.

The next newsletter is scheduled to come out near the end of April, 1978. Anyone wishing to place ads in the newsletter or write articles to be included should have them into the editor's office before April 15, 1978.

Apiculture Division
Montana Department of Agriculture
1300 Cedar Street
Airport Way -- Building West
Helena, Montana 59601

FIRST CLASS

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MONTANA BEEKEEPING NEWS

No. 16

October 13, 1977

EDITOR: WILL KISSINGER, STATE APIARIST

OCT 15 '77

Published by the Montana Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the Montana State Beekeepers Association

STATE DOCUMENTS

REGIONAL REPORTS

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RETAIL HONEY PRICES

Container Size	Statewide Average	Range
12 oz.	94¢	89¢ - 99¢
1 lb.	$1.03	95¢ - $1.09
5 lb.	$4.30	$4.29 - $4.49

WHOLESALE HONEY PRICES --Current reports indicated the wholesale price is around 45¢ to 46¢ although some indicated the market may reach 48¢/lb. better before January.

HONEY PRODUCTION--To say the least, this has been a very poor honey production year in Montana. Almost all reporters indicated a 30 to 50 percent drop in production. Several beekeepers reported a total crop failure and their poorest crop on record.

The reasons for the poor crop vary from area to area. Blame was put on a combination of drought, wind, and cool weather. For example; in parts of the Bitterroot Valley, the irrigated land produced a near normal crop but the knapweed areas produced very little due to a lack of subsoil moisture. More information on the state honey production is reported under Topics of General Interest.

TOPICS OF GENERAL INTEREST

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REVISED BEEKEEPING LAW--Attached is an updated copy of Montana's Apiculture Law and Regulations as revised during the last legislative session. The revisions are only minor in that the general "content" of the law was unchanged. The revised law went into effect July 1, 1977.

HONEY PRODUCTION --Reprinted from Montana Crop and Livestock Reporting Service Bulletin Released September 23, 1977.

Commercial apiaries in Montana expect 1977 honey production to total 5,060,000 pounds--down 45 percent from last year. An increase in the number of colonies was more than offset by the lower yield, resulting in the lowest honey production since 1971. Montana ranks ninth this year in honey production among the top 20 major producing States in the Nation.

The number of bee colonies for the commercial apiaries at 92,000 is 14 percent above last year. The yield per colony for the 1977 production is expected to be 55 pounds compared with 113 in 1976 and 95 in 1975. The last year with a yield of 55 pounds per colony was in 1971.

Honey production from commercial apiaries with 300 or more colonies in the 20 major honey-producing States is expected to total 101 million pounds in 1977, about 8 percent below last year and 7 percent less than in 1975.

The estimates 1.8 million colonies of bees held by the commercial apiarists in 1977 are 1 percent below a year ago. Yield per colony is expected to average 55.3 pounds compared with 59.7 pounds last year and 62.1 pounds in 1975.

Florida honey flow was reported to be the worst in several decades, reflecting the unseasonable cold that shortened the citrus bloom in February. However, the expected yield per colony is down only six pounds. The dry weather experienced in Iowa this past summer reduced the yield per colony sharply from last year. Because of the continual drought in California, supplemental feeding of colonies on a part-time basis has been necessary since last spring.

STATE DOCUMENTS

Montana State Beekeepers Association Convention - November 18 & 19, 1977.
This years MSBA Convention will be held at the Elks Club in Glasgow, Montana, November 18 & 19, 1977. Lodging may be arranged at any Glasgow Motel. Jackie Castleberry suggested contacting the following motels first: Campbell Lodge, 534 3rd Avenue South, Phone 228-9328; LaCasa Motel, 238 1st Avenue North, Phone 228-9311; Pippin Motel, Highway #2 East, Phone 228-9303; or the Rustic Lodge, 700 1st Avenue North, Phone 228-2451. Hope to see everyone there.

TENTATIVE SCHEDULE FOR MONTANA STATE BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION MEETING to be held at Glasgow Elks Club on November 18 & 19.

FRIDAY November 18, 1977

8:00 to 9:30 AM	Registration $3.00 per person - registration fee, defray speakers expenses. $3.25 per person - ladies luncheon $7.75 per person - Friday banquet
9:30	Welcome to Glasgow, Mayor Jim Smrcka
9:45	Don F. Peer - Nipawin, Saskatchewan "Some Advance Techniques of Management for Honey Production."
12:00 Noon	Ladies Luncheon (downstairs of Elks Club) Mrs. Linda Sand - Memory Books - Dining Room open also.
1:30 PM	Don F. Peer "Some New Concepts for Overwintering Honey Bee Colonies in Northern United States and Canada.
4:00	W. Gordon McOmber, Director of Agriculture - State of Montana.
6:00 to 7:00	No host - Happy Hour.
7:00	Prime Rib Banquet - Elks Club to furnish band for dancing.

Coffee and juice will be available in meeting room (upstairs) during daily sessions.

SATURDAY November 19, 1977.

9:00 AM	Business Meeting (closed) Montana State Beekeepers Association
THURSDAY	Registration to be held in Elks Club late afternoon and early evening for those arriving before meeting.

BUY-SELL-TRADE SECTION -- All noncommercial ads will be accepted in this section. Ads should be as brief and concise as possible. The ads may be open (showing name and address of individual placing the ad) or blind (where a code number is used in place of the name and address.)

FOR SALE: 2 or 2½ lb package bees. Delivered to Montana. 100 packages minimum order. Contact Cliff Sell, Ennis, Montana, Phone 406-682-4470. Also 1 horizontal uncapping knife, 1 extractor and honey storage tanks.

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The next newsletter is scheduled to come out near the end of January, 1978. Anyone wishing to place ads in the newsletter or write articles to be included should have them into the editor's office before January 15, 1978.

APICULTURE DIVISION
MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
1300 CEDAR STREET
AIRPORT WAY -- BUILDING WEST
HELENA, MONTANA 59601

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MONTANA

BEEKEEPING

NEWS

JULY 1977

No. 15

AUG 1 '77

STATE DOCUMENTS

EDITOR: WILL KISSINGER, STATE APIARIST

Published by the Montana Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the Montana State Beekeepers Association

REGIONAL REPORTS

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RETAIL HONEY PRICES

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1 lb.	98¢	90¢ to $1.10
5 lb.	$4.15	$3.90 to $4.90

WHOLESALE HONEY PRICES--Nationally the wholesale honey prices appear to be firming up with less of a range in prices. Currently the wholesale price is around 44¢ to 46¢.

MOISTURE CONDITIONS--Moisture still remains below normal in all areas of the state except where near normal in parts of southwest and southcentral Montana. Listed below are the percents of normal moisture for the period of April 1 to July 25, 1977. Kalispell - 59%, Missoula - 63%, Hamilton - 89%, Great Falls - 66%, Helena - 84%, Dillon - 69%, Bozeman - 108%, Lewistown - 84%, Havre - 71%, Glasgow - 59%, Sidney - 53%, Billings - 49%, Miles City - 78%, and Broadus - 81%.

CROP OUTLOOK--Almost all reports indicated they expect below normal crop, some even feared a complete crop failure. Due to the drought, there is very little sweetclover this year. Most beekeepers are putting their hopes on the second crop of alfalfa. It was reported that the usually dependible knapweed in the Bitterroot Valley is poor this year.

BEESWAX PRICES--The July 15, 1977 issue of the USDA publication "Honey Market News" news reported that light wax in Florida sold for $1.80 per pound. A reliable source in Montana has indicated that he has been offered the same for his wax. The reason for this dramatic increase in price is reported to be a very severe world-wide shortage of wax.

TOPICS OF GENERAL INTEREST

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NEW DIRECTOR OF MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE--W. Gordon McOmber is the new Director of the Montana Department of Agriculture filling a position vacated by George Lackman last June. Mr. McOmber was a farmer-rancher from Fairfield, Montana and also has served as President of the State Senate since 1974. Mr. McOmber has indicated he will actively work towards promoting a prosperous healthy beekeeping industry in Montana.

TOUR GROUPS TO LEAVE FOR BEEKEEPING CONGRESS IN ADELAIDE, AUSTRALIA--Boyd and Peggy Smoot of Power, Montana are the tour guides for a group of 10 to 30 beekeepers and other interested people who wish to attend the 26th International Congress of Apiculture to be held in Adelaide, Australia. Pacific International Tours, Inc. of San Francisco, California is sponsoring the tour.

The tour leaves San Francisco October 8, 1977, and returns October 31, 1977. Included in the itinerary is a visit to the Big Island of Hawaii, a comprehensive visit to New Zealand, and a stay in Tahiti. With the exception of two days at Adelaide (where breakfasts only are included) all breakfasts plus one other meal daily are included in the price of $2,375 from the West Coast.

If you are interested, contact Boyd Smoot, P. O. Box 171, Power, Montana 59468 (phone 406-463-2227). He will be happy to provide you with a detailed itinerary and answer any other questions you may have. Boyd has already indicated that more than ten people are signed up and that interested individuals should contact him as soon as possible. All tour reservations should be made 45 days in advance of departure.

YOU BE THE JUDGE--By Murray Loring, Williamsburg, Va. (Reprinted from June 1977 issue of Gleanings in Bee Culture.)

The apiary of L. H. Fricker is located close by Chandler, Arizona, and adjacent there to the S. A. Gerrard Company who was growing 105 acres of lettuce. In the process of

spraying an insecticide labeled Dutox #20 on the lettuce fields to rid the field of worms, the spray fell upon, or was blown upon the apiary, with the result that Fricker's bee business was damaged. The spraying was done from an airplane flying over the lettuce field.

The Gerrard Company did not itself operate the airplane, but it employed the Hawks Crop Dusting Company to do the spraying. This crop dusting outfit was engaged in that particular kind of work. It furnished its own pilots and airplanes and completely controlled the dusting operation. Only the powder or dust was supplied by the lettuce grower. This Dutox #20 was fatal to lettuce worms and to bees.

The spraying was done between 8 and 9 in the morning and lasted about twenty-five minutes. At 4 that afternoon the bees were flying around, buzzing and dropping, some were dying. They were scattered all over the yard. The death rate was greatest for about four days, but continued for nine days. Most of the workers were killed. Some of the brood died because there were not enough workers to keep the brood warm. Many queens died, and all of them quit laying.

Fricker insisted, no, demanded monetary damages for his loss of bees. Receiving nothing but empty promises from the Gerrard Company, into court buzzed Fricker.

At the trial, Fricker calculated his losses for the court--75 colonies destroyed or absorbed, damages to 308 rebuilt colonies, wages of two apiculturists, honey fed to bees, his wages for extra work in rescuing poisoned bees, loss of increase and loss of honey.

On the opposite side, the Gerrard Company contended (1) that the Hawks Crop Dusting Company was an independent contractor, and therefore it was not liable for any damage suffered by Fricker: (2) that since Fricker alleged his bees were poisoned, he must show that the substance that killed them was poisonous, which he has failed to do; (3) that Fricker has not shown that the Dutox dust or powder was in fact a poison; and (4) that the amount of damages requested by Fricker were excessive.

Hearing all the presented evidence, the Honorable Judge Ross of the Supreme Court of Arizona, in conjunction with the other justices, rendered its verdict:

"As a general rule the employer is not liable for the negligence of an independent contractor. There are, however, certain exceptions to this general rule. One of such exceptions is that the law will not allow one who has a piece of work done that is necessarily or inherently dangerous to escape liability to persons or property negligently injured in its performance by another to whom he has contracted such work. This is especially true where the means employed to do the work, if not confined and carefully guarded, is liable to invade adjacent property, or the property of others, and destroy or damage it. The Gerrard Company was within its legal rights in depositing the insecticide on its lettuce field for the purpose of ridding it of the worms with which it was infected, and it could do this work itself or it could contract it, but, because of the very great likelihood of the poisonous dust or spray spreading to adjoining or nearby premises and damaging or destroying valuable property thereon, it could not delegate this work to an independent contractor and thus avoid liability. The Hawks Crop Dusting Company was in its performance the agent or servant of the Gerrard Company.

"The evidence that the Dutox spray or dust was poisonous was very meager aside from the fact that it killed most of the bees that it contacted. If it killed the bees, it was because they inhaled it. It was poisonous to them.

"As to the recovery of damages, it is to be understood that a bee colony is a unit. The worker bees, the drones, and a queen together are valuable, but separate them and they are valueless. So a colony or hive must be thought of and treated as a unit, just as a cow or sheep is thought of and treated as a unit. As the owner may recover damages for the breaking of his cow's or sheep's leg, so may the beekeeper recover damages to his colony or hive caused by the killing or weakening of his bees. The killing or destroying of a few bees of a hive or the major portion thereof is an injury to the colony. Damages would be to the colony and not for the value of the bees as separate entities.

"We believe Mr. Fricker is to recover the 75 colonies destroyed or absorbed, damages to 308 rebuilt colonies, wages of two apiculturists, wages to Mr. Fricker for extra work attempting to restore his poisoned bees and compensation for honey fed to bees. However, damages by reason of the loss of increase of hives, seems to us, to be entirely speculative and uncertain. What colony or how many would have doubled and swarmed in the following spring is too much of a guess to be the basis of a claim for damages.

"There was also a claim for loss of production of honey, but it was entirely without support.

"We direct a verdict for L. H. Fricker and assess the S. A. Gerrard Company the sum of $2,000.00 plus legal interest for damages to apiary caused by insecticide sprayed from an airplane on adjoining property." S. A. Gerrard Co. V. Fricker, 27P. 2d 678.

MOTH CRYSTALS (PDB) MAY DAMAGE PLASTIC REINFORCED FOUNDATION--Moth crystals have long been used for the control of wax moth in stored equipment, however, its use may be detremental when used on equipment having plastic reinforced foundation. The following statement was found in a box of Duragilt foundation; "Paradichlorobenzene-variously known as PDB, moth crystals, para-moth, fumigator crystals is one of the oldest chemicals used for wax moth. However, it is mainly a repellent rather than a true fumigant. There is considerable evidence that current practices in the use of PDB could result in damage to the inner core of plastic reinforced foundation. Use of PDB should be confined to the storage area as a repellent, rather than direct application of the chemical to the stacked supers or bodies of combs."

REQUEENING WITH QUEEN CELLS - A NEW TECHNIQUE - By Dr. Don Peer, Nipawin, Saskatchewan

One of the most difficult and time-consuming honeybee management practices is the dequeening and subsequent requeening of colonies. Today with the high cost of queens as well as the difficulty of obtaining competent labour, dequeening and requeening using standard methods is almost prohibitive in commercial operations.

During the last three years we have developed a new technique in Nipawin, Saskatchewan, that is inexpensive yet can be used by virtually any beekeeper. Not only is the method simple but it yields about ten dollars net per colony--partly in dollars saved in the purchase of queens as well as a reduction in requeening labour costs and partly because of higher resultant honey production.

We believe that the technique is an exciting new breakthrough in colony management. We recommend it to all beekeepers whether their pursuit be honey production, package bee production or pollination.

The Method

Produce queen cells using a standard cell rearing technique. Gently place a 9 or 10 day old ripe cell between the top bars in the top of the colony to be requeened. Make sure there are plenty of bees to care for the cell in the cell area. It is not necessary to put the cell down in the brood area of the colony unless a queen excluder is used.

Virgin queens will emerge from virtually 100 percent of the cells exclusive of cells that are placed in colonies that already have virgin queens. Shortly after a virgin emerges she will kill the old queen. In a small percentage of the colonies the virgin will, for unexplained reasons, not kill the old queen and thus such colonies will have two queens for an indefinite time.

Cell requeening should be done about three weeks before the end of the honey flow. The weather should be optimum at that time, plus the drone population will be at maximum; therefore mating should take place in seven to nine days after the cells are introduced. One to two days later the queens should start to lay.

By requeening with this method approximately three weeks before the end of the honey flow, there is no loss of brood rearing that affects the honey flow adult population. Also too, the young queen will produce a larger population for wintering and fewer colonies will be lost during the winter due to small populations or queen failure.

We have found that cell requeening does not cause swarming and, in fact, will reduce swarming in some cases.

The method has been tested during the past three years on a total of about 4,000 colonies in six commercial operations in the Nipawin area with over 80% success. Less than three percent of these colonies have queen or population problems in the fall--a percentage that is lower than when using standard techniques.

Stock Selection

We recommend that three or four breeder queens be selected, the colonies of which exhibit the characteristics that the operator desires. It is not recommended to use cells from only one breeder in case the resultant colonies do not perform up to expectations. We plan to cell 80 to 90 percent of our colonies. Some of the rest of the colonies are requeened in the spring using imported queens because a small percentage of colonies need queen replacement. Furthermore, by importing some queens we are able to evaluate different stocks. A small percentage of our colonies are not requeened annually as we evaluate some of the best stock types over a two year period.

The three most important characteristics that we select for are gentleness, productivity and wintering ability, in that order. We also select for reduced wax production, reduced propolis production and quality brood pattern. While there are other characteristics that we are selecting for, they are of less significance from the standpoint of setting up a simplified and effective breeding program to be used with this new requeening technique.

In the near future, it is expected that there will be queen cell producing operations that will mass produce cells which will be shipped by air and other means of rapid transit to distant points. Cells could readily be in transit for two days. Such operators could produce several different types of stock and could even custom produce cells from beekeepers' own breeders. We should then have more honeybee stocks, both naturally and man selected, for adaptation to different areas and management needs.

ENCAPSULATED INSECTICIDE MORE DEADLY TO BEES--(From Bees & Honey, Monthly Beekeeping Report, Univ. Of Ill., Urbana-Champaign by Elbert Jaycock.)

In advertising their new Penncap-M insecticide, the Agchem Division of the Penwalt Corporation says, "Some day all insecticides may work like this."

Beekeepers can only hope this statement is wrong, if preliminary observations are confirmed. Penncap-M is the trade name for methyl parathion insecticide enclosed in tiny microcapsules 30 to 50 microns in diameter.

After plants are sprayed with the material, their surfaces are covered with the minute insecticide capsules. They release the parathion, which is highly toxic to bees, slowly through the porous capsule walls. This new method of manufacture makes the insecticide much less hazardous to humans who must handle it, but extends its field life and makes it a potentially serious hazard for bees. It seems likely that the particles have an affinity for the bees; hairy bodies because the capsules are about the size of pollen grains. The microcapsules are probably carried back to the hive and stored in the cells of the comb with pollen. Such a mixture would be deadly to brood and newly emerged adult bees when they eat it.

Parathion insecticide has always been dangerous to bees, but usually killed field bees without endangering the brood and young bees to the extent that now seems possible. Penncap-M will be used this year on alfalfa to control alfalfa weevils. The treatments will take place before the alfalfa blooms, but may endanger honey bees in fields that contain blooming mustard, yellow rocket, dandelions, and other weeds. Other labelled uses for Penncap-M include control of blue aphids on alfalfa and grasshoppers on pastures; caterpillars, stinkbugs, Mexican bean beetles, bean leaf beetles, and earworms on soybeans; and corn earworms and European corn borers on sweet corn. All of these applications create a potential hazard for honey bees in the area.

Although Pennwalt clearly states that the Penncap-M is highly toxic to honey bees, this product is potentially more dangerous to honey bees than previous formulations of parathion. Thus, all beekeepers should be aware of this new hazard to their bees.

BUY-SELL-OR TRADE SECTION--All noncommercial ads will be accepted in this section. Ads should be as brief and concise as possible. The ads may be open (showing name and address of individual placing the ad) or blind (where a code number is used in place of the name and address).

WAX RENDERING: We will be rendering wax again this year. Prices are:
20¢ / lb. for cappings
35¢ / lb. for Slumgum
50¢ / lb. for old comb.
Prices are on wax upon completion of rendering. Contact Boyd Smoot, Smoot Honey Company, P. O. Box 171, Power, Montana 59468, Phone: 406 463-2227.

PINE SHORTS FOR MAKING EQUIPMENT: If interested in pine shorts, please contact us for fall pickup and delivery. Wade Taylor, Box 153, Stanford, Montana 59479, Phone: 406 566-2673.

BEE YARD LOCATIONS WANTED: Wants to place approximately 600 colonies on Montana locations beginning 1978 season. Contact Winton Bee Coop. Association, 9350 N. Shaffer Road, Winton, California 95388.

FOR SALE: 600 sound, useable, 10 frame standard size, siderail type bottom boards with bottom cleats - 90¢ each. 400 used, but useable 10 frame standard size wooden tops - 50¢ each. Contact Harry Rodenberg, SR 231, Box A-14, Wolf Point, Montana 59201, Phone: 406 653-1488.

FOR SALE: 250 colonies with supers, 24 registered apiary locations, new 62 frame Dadant Extractor and other extraction equipment. Contact Vernon Locke, 38 Buena Vista Avenue, Billings, Montana 59101, Phone: 406 245-7440.

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The next newsletter is scheduled to come out near the end of October, 1977. Anyone wishing to place ads in the newsletter or write articles to be included should have them into the editor's office before October 15, 1977.

APICULTURE DIVISION
MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
1300 CEDAR STREET
AIRPORT WAY--BLDG. WEST
HELENA, MONTANA 59601

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MONTANA

BEEKEEPING

April 1977 NEWS No. 14

EDITOR: WILL KISSINGER, STATE APIARIST

Published by the Montana Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the Montana State Beekeepers Association

REGIONAL REPORTS

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RETAIL HONEY PRICES

Container Size	Statewide Average	Range
12 oz.	90¢	88¢ to 94¢
1 lb.	99¢	90¢ to $1.09
5 lb.	$4.20	$3.85 to $4.95

WHOLESALE HONEY PRICES--Wholesale prices for water white honey appears to be remaining stable at 44¢ to 46¢, however, there is very little honey still held by producers.

GROUND MOISTURE---Spring rains have not developed in most areas of Montana and as a result ground moisture is inadequate in almost all areas. For example, the following shows the percentage of normal spring moisture received during the time period April 1 to April 25, 1977:
Kalispell - 51%, Missoula - 10%, Hamilton - 38%, Great Falls - 23%, Helena - 14%, Dillon - 51% Bozeman - 42%, Lewistown - 69%, Havre - 16%, Glasgow - 23%, Sidney - 10%, Billings - 60%, Miles City - 30%, and Broadus - 47%.

SPRING BUILDUP--Almost all areas reported that hives overwintered well and are now building up well. Beekeepers returning who moved hives to California for the winter report that the bees are returning in good condition. A few indicated that they did have some problems getting sufficient numbers of queens.

TOPICS OF GENERAL INTEREST

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APIMONDIA SYMPOSIUM ON MANAGEMENT--A Synopsis by Gene Speelman
In all, there were some 20 speakers dealing with management of apiaries in the United States, Canada and Mexico in the three-day session held January 23-25, 1977 at San Antonio, Texas. The reports varied from pollination practices in various segments of the country to two-queen colony management to pollen production for profit.

Walter Diehnelt of Wisconsin in his discussion of the two-queen method emphasized the use of pollen cakes in early spring, the need for good timing and swiftness in having the hive ready by the time the dandelion flow is over. He said he had little trouble with swarming, produced 40 pounds more honey than he did with single-queen colonies, and almost totally avoided queenless colonies at peak honey flow time.

Richard Addee of South Dakota spoke of the need for hybrids for predictability and the need for heavy doubles for moving to southern wintering spots. He said his hives that remain north in winter are fed up to 120 pounds, with sugar where necessary to insure agains winterkill by starvation.

Ernie Fuhr of St. John B. C. has abundant pollen and so he sells much pollen for health food and also to beekeepers who use it in various supplemental feeding. Fuhr added that pollen trapping assured visits to apiaries every three days, thereby reducing heavy losses to bears.

Gene Killion of Illinois revealed some secrets for top comb honey production. He said he breeds his own queens for comb honey production and requeens all comb honey hive queens prior to honey flow. He said keeping records for each hive is a must and he uses a single hive body and stacks his comb honey supers directly above without excluders. He raises each full super upward as it is filled to prevent tracking marks on capped honey. He puts on a new box when the previous one is half full. One photo showed nine supers of comb honey from a single colony.

Harry Rodenburg opened up a seldom-mentioned management practice, suggesting that business practices such as keeping track of cost-profit ratios and other accounting methods are necessary to beekeepers. Without solid accounting methods, Harry said that guesswork is the only option in determining business progress.

The speakers were for the most part very informative and were diverse in their methods yet had workable, profitable apiaries under their management. They are all to be commended for giving of themselves so that others might learn from their practices.

1977-CROP PROGRAM FOR HONEY PRODUCERS ANNOUNCED BY USDA:

Loan and purchase rates for the 1977 crop of honey will average 32.7 cents per pound, 3.3 cents more than in 1976, it was announced today by the U. S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). The 1977 level represents 60 percent of the April 1977 adjusted parity price of 54.4 cents per pound.

Loans are again a part of the program after a two-year period in which only purchases were offered.

Loans and purchases will be offered on 1977-crop honey stored in bulk and other eligible containers, on or off farms. Producers may request loans through March 31, 1978. Loans will mature June 30, 1978. Producers having eligible honey not under loan who wish to offer it for purchase by Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) need to deliver to the applicable county Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service office or USDA Service Center an executed purchase agreement not later than the maturity date (June 30, 1978.) This agreement must specify the approximate quantity the producer desires to sell.

The 1977-crop loan and purchase rates for extracted honey in 60-pound or larger containers, by color and class, are as follows:

Table honey	Cents per pound
White or lighter	33.5
Extra light amber	32.5
Light amber	31.5
Other table and non-table honey	29.5

Honey delivered to CCC by beekeepers to satisfy loans will be used for domestic donation programs.

MOVING BEES REDUCES HONEY-Reprinted from USDA Agrisearch Notes.

Colonies of honey bees that are moved in late fall may need more sugar as supplemental food for wintering than colonies left undisturbed.

Moving causes colonies to break their tight cluster, become excited, and lose heat, says ARS entomologist Floyd E. Moeller (Department of Entomology, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706), who conducted experiments in cooperation with the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station. Colonies that he moved once in late November consumed 30.4 kilograms (kg) of honey in winter and early spring compared with 25 kg consumed by undisturbed colonies. Colonies that he moved twice consumed 34 kg.

Dr. Moeller also measured effects of moving colonies 13 to 21 miles in early July. The bees lost foraging time during the first week after moving while they oriented to clover fields similar to fields from which they had moved. Their disorientation was reflected by a smaller weight gain of the colonies compared with gains of other colonies that were already accustomed to foraging in the same fields.

Colonies that Dr. Moeller moved twice in the same evening to new locations and back stored as much honey as colonies that he did not move. Moving bees on two successive evenings to new foraging areas caused colonies to store less honey than colonies that were moved to only one new foraging area.

Beekeepers move colonies to obtain maximum pollination of a crop or to increase honey production. Before moves are made to increase honey production, says Dr. Moeller, beekeepers should consider whether the bees loss of foraging time will be more than offset by forage quality of the new b pasture.

CONFUSION OVER RESTRICTED REGISTRATIONS STILL REMAINS

Many people have assumed that they are automatically entitled to a restricted hobbyist registration as long as they keep five or fewer hives as a hobby. This in fact is not the case. While Regulation S 3410 (6) states that a hobbyist registration **is** not subject to the three mile limit, the regulation also states that the Department of Agriculture MAY grant such a hobbyist registration. The Department MAY grant it only when the bee yard location qualifies under Section 3-3103 (6) of Montana Apiculture Law which states: "Certificates of registration may not be issued for new locations of apiaries which are within such close proximity to established registered apiaries that there is or may be danger of spread of disease or that the proximity will or may interfere with the proper feeding and honey flow of established apiaries."

Recently many applications for restricted hobbyist registrations have been turned down after it was determined that the locations would pose a danger of spread of disease or would affect the honey flow of established apiaries. Several beekeepers who had already obtained beehives before applying for registration had to find alternate bee yard locations, or sell their hives as the result of their registration application being turned down. This is why it is extremely important that one applies for registration of a bee yard location in advance of obtaining beehives so that it can be determined if the location is registrable.

The same situation applies to someone who owns an entire ranch or farm unit and wishes to obtain a restricted farmers registration (not to exceed 15 hives). To be approved these bee yard locations must also qualify under section 3-3103 (6) of Montana's Beekeeping Law regarding the danger of spread of disease and possible effect upon the honey flow of established apiaries. A restricted farmers registration is by no means automatically granted.

NOTES ON THE AMERICAN BEEKEEPING FEDERATION CONVENTION, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS-By Gene Speelman

Dr. J. W. White produced probably the most important single piece of information by announcing that, after 18 months of research, the USDA lab where he works in Philadelphia has come up with a foolproof method of detection of the presence of high fructose corn syrup in honey samples using isotope ratio analysis.

Dr. Norman Gary in the lab at Davis, California startled some of us with his revelation that bees routinely fly three and four miles from their hives, and that a five-mile jaunt is not unusual.

Dr. Raymond Chabon of Cook College in New Jersey cautioned that some of our greatest present chemical allies such as sodium sulfathiozole and terramycin are not "registered" and might be in danger of being taken off the market if we do not keep a close vigil on the subject and let it be known that these chemicals are vital to our industry. At the same time, he noted that there may be some chemical available to combat chalkbrood in the near future.

Twenty-five percent of alfalfa weevil preventive measures are now through biological means, another piece of friendly information to beekeepers who always are on guard against pesticides.

D. F. Peer of Canada suggested breeding your own stock for better honey production characteristics and also said requeening of colonies to be overwintered is very advantageous in his area.

Dr. Gary said that the near future will bring needs for alternative disease control methods because there are signs of resistance to old preventives.

Isomeral 60, a sugar-syrup produced from corn, can be economically produced for 11 cents a pound; and use of just six percent of U. S. corn for this purpose could equal all imported sugar.

Several speakers advocated a national honey promotion program while some seemed against same on the basis that U. S. beekeepers do not need to shoulder the burden of a promotion program that would benefit beekeepers all over the world.

A very persuasive speaker, Andrew Kimpton of London speaking for import honey interests, suggested a protective tariff would only create instability in the world honey market and that it would be only a short term advantage for the U. S. honey producers by creating an artificial price here.

ATTEMPT AT HONEY EXPORT MARKETING APPEARS TO HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFUL

According to Joe Lundberg of the Montana Department of Agriculture, Don Foster of Lewistown has received excellent response for his honey after participating in Trade Shows in New Orleans and San Juan, Puerto Rico.

After recent discussions with Byron Montgomery, the Marketing Coordinator for the Old West Regional Commission, it was learned that foreign buyers were extremely pleased with the quality of honey from Montana. However, the biggest "Attention Getter" were the Honey Bears. Buyers consistently asked where they could be purchased.

Overall the Export Honey Marketing venture appears to have been a success. Anyone who may be interested in export marketing is encouraged to contact Byron Montgomery or Joe Lundberg through the Montana Department of Agriculture in Helena.

RUMORS OF ILLEGAL MOVEMENT OF HIVES INTO MONTANA

Many rumors were received by the State Apiarists' Office to the effect that out of state beekeepers were going to illegally move large numbers of hives into Montana. The supposed reason being the extreme drought in California. Commercial beekeepers should be on the lookout for unregistered apiaries in their areas. Should any be found, the location should be reported to the State Apiarist so that the appropriate legal action may be taken.

BEE BILL SIGNED BY GOVERNOR JUDGE

House Bill 317 entitled "An Act Amending Sections 3-3102 through 3-3107, R. C. M. 1947, pertaining to Montana Apiculture Law" went through both houses of the legislature unamended and has been signed by Governor Judge. The bill was primarily a house cleaning bill in that most of the amendments were only minor wording changes and did not change the "content" of the law. There were, however, a couple substantive amendments directly affecting beekeepers.

The first of these states, "A person enlarging an apiary so as to exceed the number of hives authorized under a certificate of registration is subject to the penalties in 3-3110". This amendment refers primarily to beekeepers who have restricted registrations limiting the maximum number of hives allowed in the apiary.

The second substantive change states, "Used equipment transported into the state MAY (instead of shall) be quarantined by the department". This in effect means that the department will not be required to quarantine and inspect hives imported into Montana each spring, thus eliminating the need for beekeepers to have two inspections, one to obtain a certificate of health from the state of origin and the other to remove the quarantine upon moving hives into Montana. There will be certain situations where imported hives still will be quarantined. These would include a beekeeper importing hives who has a history of bee disease, a beekeeper whose bee disease history is unknown, and a situation where the validity of a certificate of health from the state of origin is questioned. So, if someone overwinters hives in California and has a history of bee disease, he still can expect to have his bees quarantined and inspected upon entry into Montana.

HONEYBEE DISEASE IDENTIFICATION AND CONTROL SEMINAR-Missoula, May 24, 1977

A honeybee disease identification and control training seminar presented by Will Kissinger, State Apiarist, is scheduled for May 24, 1977, from 7:30 P. M. to 10:00 P. M. in Room A15 at the Adult Education Vo-Tech Center. The address is 909 South Avenue West, Missoula, Montana, (the metal building just west of the Sentinal High School.)

The seminar is sponsored by the Adult Education Program of the Vo-Tech School and is part of a beekeeping course taught by Dennis Austin, however, this particular seminar is open to the general public.

The seminar will cover the identification of such bee diseases as American Foulbrood, European Foulbrood, Chalkbrood, Sac brood and Nosema. Also to be discussed will be the establishment of a drug treatment program to control these diseases. Hope to see many of you there.

BUY-SELL-OR TRADE SECTION--All noncommercial ads will be accepted in this section. Ads should be as brief and concise as possible. The ads may be open (showing name and address of individual placing the ad) or blind (where a code number is used in place of the name and address).

FOR SALE: 5 double brood hives with frames used one year
10 shallow depth supers with frames and foundations, brand new
smoker, veil and gloves and other things.
Contact: Bob Saner, 217 W. Koch, Bozeman, Montana 59715, Phone 587-7398.

SALE: 1000 sound, useable, 10 frame standard size, siderail type bottom boards with bottom cleats - 90¢ each. 500 used, but useable 10 frame standard size wooden tops - 50¢ each. Contact: Harry Rodenberg, SR 231, Box A-14, Wolf Point, Montana 59201, Phone 653-1488.

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The next newsletter is scheduled to come out near the end of July, 1977. Anyone wishing to place ads in the newsletter or write articles to be included should have them into the editor's office before July 15, 1977.

APICULTURE DIVISION
MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
1300 CEDAR STREET
AIRPORT WAY--BLDG. WEST
HELENA, MT. 59601

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#13 January, 1977

MONTANA BEEKEEPING NEWS

NO. 13

EDITOR: WILL KISSINGER, STATE APIARIST

Published by the Montana Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the Montana State Beekeepers Association

REGIONAL REPORTS

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RETAIL HONEY PRICES

Container Size	Statewide Average	Range
12 oz.	92¢	89¢ to 95¢
1 lb.	99¢	90¢ to $1.09
5 lb.	$4.15	$3.85 to $4.36

WHOLESALE HONEY PRICES--Prices appear to be remaining stable. Most reporters indicated the price to be in the 44¢ to 46¢ range; however, certain small lots were selling for more.

GROUND MOISTURE--Almost all areas reported poor ground moisture and poor snow pack in the mountains. Beekeepers are hoping that adequate spring moisture will correct this situation.

CONDITION OF OVERWINTERING HIVES--Reports indicate that overwintering hives are in good to normal condition.

TOPICS OF GENERAL INTEREST

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HONEYBEE DISEASE IDENTIFICATION AND CONTROL WORKSHOP--Casper, Wyoming

Reprinted below is a letter announcing a honeybee disease workshop to be held in Casper, Wyoming on March 9 and 10, 1977.

"Dear Will:

Dr. William T. Wilson of the USDA, Honey Bee Pesticides/Disease Research Laboratory in Laramie, Wyoming will conduct a workshop on the Identification and Control of Honey Bee Diseases at the Ramada Inn, Casper, Wyoming on the 9th and 10th of March, 1977.

We in Wyoming have been experiencing a good deal of difficulty with the influx of relatively new diseases in the bees and also the identification of a strain of EFB. We feel that it is imperative to the beekeeping industry to familiarize ourselves with these problems, their cause and cure. For this reason, we are inviting all beekeepers from Wyoming and the six adjoining states along with any other interested parties to attend this workshop.

I am sure that you are acquainted with Dr. Wilson and his work and we feel that this is an opportunity for all beekeepers to take advantage of his vast knowledge in this field and to greatly enhance their own operations by familiarizing themselves with his research.

Dr. Wilson has suggested that I write you and ask that if through your office the Montana Beekeepers could be notified of this workshop. I would appreciate it Will if you could do this and give me some idea of the number we could expect from Montana.

A notice of this workshop will appear in Gleanings and The American Bee Journal along with the subjects to be discussed which include AFB, EFB, Chalk Brood, Sac Brood, Disappearing Disease, Powdery Scale (and yellowing larvae), and Pesticide poisoning.

Sincerely yours, Richard E. Schaefer, President-Wyoming Beekeepers Assn., 112 West Fremont, Riverton, Wyoming 82501"

If you should decide to attend this conference, please notify Mr. Schaefer before February 15, 1977. You should also make your own reservations at the Ramada Inn in Casper (telephone 307-235-5713). The room rates are $21.50 for a single and $24.50 for a double.

FOR THE HOUSEWIFE--Chicken Recipe Using Honey

Tom Parvis's
SUNSHINE CHICKEN
(1976 Winner of National Chicken Cooking Contest)

6 broiler-fryer chicken thighs
6 broiler-fryer chicken drumsticks
1 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon basil
1 teaspoon Ac'cent flavor enhancer
¼ teaspoon freshly ground pepper
½ cup soy sauce
½ cup catchup
¼ cup honey
¼ cup Mazola corn oil
2 cloves garlic, crushed
Poached Oranges (recipe follows)

Sprinkle chicken with salt, basil, flavor enhancer and pepper. Mix together soy sauce, catchup, honey, corn oil and garlic. Place chicken skin side up in shallow baking pan. Baste with sauce. Bake in 350° F oven, basting frequently, 1 hour or until tender. Serve with Poached Oranges and remaining basting sauce, mixed with sauce from Poached Oranges. Makes 4 to 6 servings.

Poached Oranges: Mix together 3/4 cup water, 1½ cups sugar, 3 tablespoons slivered orange peel. Cook until slightly thickened. Add 3 cups fresh orange sections. Cook about 3 minutes. Add 2 tablespoons orange liqueur.

TREATMENT OF ACUTE STING REACTIONS--Dr. A. W. Frankland

Reprinted in part from the article "Bee Sting Allergy" published in Bee World, Vol. 57, No. 4, 1976. Dr. Frankland is Director of the Allergy Department, St. Mary's Hospital, London, England.

"I have described elsewhere, the best method of dealing with patients who have become very sensitive to bee stings, but we have made considerable advances in our knowledge since the first Gooding Memorial lecture was given in 1967. When the response to a sting is localized swelling and pain, most beekeepers have their own method of treatment. A bee sting is barbed and therefore it is usually left in situ by the bee. Care must be taken, when removing the sting, that more venom is not pressed into the skin. It may seem amazing to beekeepers that quite often a patient who has been stung, particularly if a child, may not have seen what caused the sting, or cannot distinguish between a bee or a wasp. The sting itself must not be left in the skin as it is locally irritating, like any foreign body, and it may give rise to local inflammation and infection. A local application of ice-cold water and rest to the affected part constitute simple first-aid treatment. An antihistamine cream, if available, can be gently rubbed in but this is unlikely to give much help, although bee venom does contain histamine and histamine is released from the tissues. It seems probable that the local pain that follows a bee sting is due not to histamine but to other substances. The irritating hot weal that forms later may, however, be due to the production of histamine, and it is reasonable therefore to take an antihistamine tablet by mouth after a sting, as this will help to prevent local or general irritation becoming troublesome.

The patient who has become very sensitive to bee stings, and who may be unconscious within a few minutes of a sting, unfortunately obtains no benefit at all from any antihistamine tablet; it will not be absorbed from the stomach quickly enough to give any benefit. When someone is stung who has become very sensitive to bee stings, the simplest and most easily given first-aid treatment is an aerosol bronchodilator spray of Ventolin (salbutamol), Alupent (orciprenaline) or Bricanyl (terbutaline). Many countries use these or similar atomizers, normally for the quick relief of an attach of asthma. The patient should have handy a pressurized bronchodilator spray at all times and use two puffs when breathing in. The procedure can be repeated in 15 minutes. Immediate absorption of adrenaline-like compounds takes place quickly through the mucous membranes of larynx and lung, but their effect will not be maximal for 30 minutes. I do not advise patients to carry around their own adrenaline and syringe, as the pressurized atomizer has not superseded this form of self-medication.

However, the dangerously allergic patient may within a few minutes of a sting become faint and lose consciousness. It is for this reason that such patients must be prepared for the worst, and immediately after a sting get taken to a doctor or hospital. If the stung patient is having a generalized reaction from the sting, two injections will be given. Adrenaline 1/1000 is given in a dose of 0.3--0.5 ml, subcutaneously quickly (but adrenaline must not be given into a vein); an antihistamine injection is given intravenously or, more normally, intramuscularly. Many antihistamines are available, but chlorpheniramine maleate (Piriton) 10 mg or promethazine hydrochloride (Phenergan) 500 mg are the two commonly used. A tourniquet has no place in the treatment of a sting reaction, and no attempt should be made to apply one if the sting occurs on a limb."

1977 CROP HONEY PRICE SUPPORT PROGRAM--Proposed Determinations

The Secretary of Agriculture is preparing to make determinations with respect to a price support program for the 1977 crop of honey and the regulations to carry out the program. The determinations relate to:

a. Price support rates based on color differentials, class and grade.
b. Program availability period.
c. Detailed operating provisions to carry out the program.

The above determinations are to be made pursuant to the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended (63 Stat. 1051, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 1421 et seq.) and the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act, as amended (62 Stat. 1070, as amended; 15 U.S.C. 714 et seq.).

a. Price support program, color differentials and discounts for quality. Title II of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, authorizes and directs the Secretary to make available through loans, purchases or other operations, support to producers of honey at a level which is not in excess of 90 percent nor less than 60 percent of the parity price thereof. Program rates will be based on color, class and grade and used to reflect marketing features and conditions under which honey is merchandised. Section 401(b) of the Act requires that, in determining a support rate in excess of the minimum level prescribed for honey, consideration must be given to the supply of the commodity in relation to the demand thereof, the price levels at which other commodities are being supported, the availability of funds, the perishability of the commodity, the importance of the commodity of agriculture and the national economy, the ability to dispose of stocks acquired under a price support program, the need for offsetting temporary losses of export markets, and the ability and willingness of producers to keep supplies in line with demand.

b. Program availability period. Comments are invited with respect to the program availability period for 1977 crop honey.

c. Detailed operating provisions. Detailed operating provisions necessary to carry out the program on honey will be considered for 1977. Provisions of this kind may be found in the regulations providing terms and conditions for the current price support program in Part 1434 of Title 7 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Prior to making the foregoing determinations and issuing related regulations, consideration will be given to date, views, and recommendations which are submitted in writing to the Director, Grains, Oilseeds and Cotton Division, ASCS, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20013.

In order to be sure of consideration, all submissions must be received not later than February 14, 1977. All written submissions made pursuant to this notice will be made available for public inspection from 8:15 a.m. to 4:45 p.m. Monday through Friday, at the office of the director.

Signed at Washington, D.C., on January 5, 1977.

Kenneth E. Frick
Executive Vice President
Commodity Credit Corporation

BEESWAX USES--(article by request) Reprinted from "Hive and Honeybee," page 340.

The largest consumer of beeswax in the United States is the cosmetic industry, where it is used in the formulas of many cold creams, ointments, lotions, pomades, lipsticks, and rouges. The second major user of beeswax is the candle industry. Beeswax candles are used for religious purposes, especially by the Roman Catholic Church. The third industry that makes major use of beeswax is the beekeeping industry itself, in the form of comb foundation.

Other major uses of beeswax include pharmaceuticals (salves, ointments, cerates, camphor ices, pill coatings, and sticky wax), dentistry (impression wax and base plate wax), and foundries, which use beeswax in the manufacturing process. Beeswax is also used in waterproofing materials, and in polishes for floors, furniture, appliances, leather, and telescopic lenses.

Some interesting minor uses for beeswax include its inclusion as an ingredient in the composition of adhesives, crayons, chewing gum, inks, basketball molding, grafting wax, ski wax, ironing wax, and wax for thread and archers' bow strings.

BUY-SELL-OR TRADE SECTION--All noncommercial ads will be accepted in this section. Ads should be as brief and concise as possible. The ads may be open (showing name and address of individual placing the ad) or blind (where a code number is used in place of the name and address).

FOR SALE: 1000 hives of bees and 33 registered apiaries in Western Montana. Sale includes warehouse and extraction equipment. Inquiries should be sent to: Bee Business, c/o Apiculture Division, Montana Department of Agriculture, 1300 Cedar Street, Helena, MT 59601

FOR SALE: Pine shorts available on order; also some in stock.
Contact: Taylor's Honey, Stanford, MT 59479 PHONE: 566-2673

FOR SALE: 1000 sound, usable 10 frame standard size siderail type bottom boards with bottom cleats - 90¢ each -- 500 used, but usable, 10 frame standard size wooden tops - 50¢ each Contact: Harry Rodenberg, SR 231, Box A-14, Wolf Point, MT 59201 PHONE: 653-1488

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The next newsletter is scheduled to come out near the end of April. Anyone wishing to place ads in the newsletter or write articles to be included should have them into the editor's office before January 15, 1977.

MONTANA STATE BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION--The Montana beekeeping industry is currently under severe stress from sources both internal and external. In order to guide the future of beekeeping in Montana, it is important that beekeepers strongly support and actively participate in the functions of the Montana State Beekeepers Association. Dave Castleberry, President of the Montana State Beekeepers Association, has indicated that many beekeepers have not, as of yet, renewed their 1977 membership. Please use the membership application form below to renew your 1977 membership. Your support is urgently needed.

Cut along dotted line

MONTANA STATE BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION

Membership Application Blank

Membership dues schedule:

0-300	$ 5.00
301-500	$15.00
501 and over	$25.00
Dealers, handlers, and manufacturers	$25.00
Sustaining members	$50.00

Enclosed are Montana State Beekeepers Association dues in the amount of $_____ for the calendar year, 19___.

NAME_____

ADDRESS_____

CITY_____ STATE_____ ZIP CODE_____

Send Application and dues to:
Mrs. Dave Castleberry
Montana State Beekeepers Association
43 Heather Lane
Glasgow, MT 59230

APICULTURE DIVISION
MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
1300 CEDAR STREET
AIRPORT WAY--BLDG. WEST
HELENA, MT 59601

FIRST CLASS

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MONTANA

BEEKEEPING

November, 1976 NEWS NO. 12

EDITOR: WILL KISSINGER, STATE APIARIST

Published by the Montana Department of Agriculture in cooperation
with the Montana State Beekeepers Association

REGIONAL REPORTS

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RETAIL HONEY PRICES

Container Size	Statewide Average	Range
12 oz.	89¢	
1 lb.	94¢	93¢ to 95¢
5 lb.	$4.49	$4.25 to $4.95

WHOLESALE HONEY PRICES--Wholesale honey prices were reported as remaining stable at around 45¢ per pound. Honey buyer interest was indicated as being normal to below normal.

RETAIL SALES--Retail sales were reported as being normal to good.

SOIL MOISTURE--Almost all reporters indicated that soil moisture was below normal in their areas of the state. It was hoped that early spring moisture would bring the soil moisture level up to adequate levels.

CONDITION OF WINTERING HIVES--All reporters indicated that honey stores are adequate for this winter. No reports of feeding were reported.

TOPICS OF GENERAL INTEREST

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1976 MONTANA STATE BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION CONVENTION

The 1976 MSBA convention was held in Billings, Montana on November 12 and 13, 1976. Approximately 70 people were registered indicating a good turnout. Almost everyone attending concurred that the convention was a success.

Mr. George Lackman, Commissioner of Agriculture from the Montana Department of Agriculture, was the first speaker of the convention. Mr. Lackman reinterated the Department's enforcement policies as they pertain to the Apiculture Law and Regulations. He indicated that there would be stricter enforcement of the Apiculture law, particularly in the granting of new apiary registrations. More emphasis was going to be placed on Section 3-3103 (6) pertaining to the danger of spread of disease and overcrowding of bee pasture.

One interesting point brought out by Mr. Lackman was that there was a 516% increase in the number of hobbyists since 1970 and a 235% increase in part-time beekeepers. He indicated that this dramatic increase in the number of hobbyists and part-time beekeepers, which is unprecedented since the adoption of the bee law in 1945, is causing severe pressure. Mr. Lackman noted that recent abuses of the restricted registration regulations has necessitated stricter enforcement of the law.

Don Smoot of Smoot Apiaries in Power, Montana spoke on the last meeting of the Mid-West Marketing Association. Mr. Smoot stated that the main concern of the meeting was the attempt to override President Ford's veto of the honey tariff relief petition. He indicated that the outlook for override of the veto during the next congressional session was less optomistic since a democratic president was coming into office; however, the Mid-West Marketing Association would make every attempt to get passage of the override resolution. Mr. Smoot emphasized that every beekeeper's active support will be necessary and urged that the beekeepers contact their congressmen.

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MONTANA

BEEKEEPING

November, 1976 NEWS NO. 12

EDITOR: WILL KISSINGER, STATE APIARIST

Published by the Montana Department of Agriculture in cooperation
with the Montana State Beekeepers Association

REGIONAL REPORTS

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The next speaker was the keynote speaker, Dr. Thomas Rinderer, a research scientist from the USDA Bee Breeding and Stock Center Laboratory located in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Dr. Rinderer discussed a technique being developed at the Baton Rouge lab, whereby superior lines of bees could be developed. Each line would have certain characteristics desired by certain groups of beekeepers. For example, northern beekeepers who overwinter their bees would want bees which overwinter well. Overwintering, however, wouldn't be of vital concern to southern beekeepers. Beekeepers whose main income is obtained by providing pollination services would want a bee which has high pollination efficiency and would not be too interested in honey production. However, most beekeepers would want high honey production as a characteristic of their bees.

Dr. Rinderer indicated that while no one line of "super bee" could be developed with all the characteristics desired by everyone, separate lines or strains of bees, each with specific characteristics, could be developed.

Dr. Rinderer proceeded to describe a scientific method to systematically develop desired lines of bees. His method, while being too detailed to describe here, would take the guesswork out of developing certain lines of bees by use of artifical insemination and genetically identified lines of inbreeds. Dr. Rinderer stated that Bee Breeding Lab would soon be using this system to stock the Bee Stock Center with desired lines.

Will Kissinger, State Apiarist, next presented the Apiary Inspection Report. The following tables summarize the report.

INSPECTION DATA

Type Inspection	# Hives Inspected 1976	# Inspected 1975	% Increase	# Inspected 1974
Hives Imported Into State	24,703	8,453	192%	8,095
Hives Exported Out of State	21,581	23,152	(7%)	21,147
Hobbyist and Other	512	732	(30%)	732
TOTAL	46,796	32,337	45%	29,974
	% AFB 0.14%	0.4%		0.7%

REGISTRATION DATA

	1976	1975	% Increased
Hives Registered	82,076	80,351	2%
Apiaries Registered	3,860	3,521	10%
Number Beekeepers:			
Commercial	54	53	2%
Part-time (11-250 hives)	75	56	34%
Hobbyist (1-10 hives)	269	206	31%
Total	398	315	26%

NOSEMA SURVEY DATA - March, 1976

During March, 16 honeybee samples from beehives across the state were analyzed for Nosema Disease. The following chart summarizes the results.

		Level of Infection (in millions of spores/bee)		
	ND*	0.01 to .09	0.1 to 0.9	1.0 and up
% of samples	56%	25%	6%	13%
% diseased		44%		
% treatment recommended			19%	

On Saturday morning, the business session began. Following are the resolutions passed at the session.

1. Whereas: The Montana State Beekeepers Association is grateful for the efforts and works of those who have helped to make the Montana state meeting which was held at the Holiday Inn West at Billings a success: Therefore, be it resolved that the secretary of the association be instructed to thank Holiday Inn West; Commissioner of Agriculture, George Lackman; Dr. Tom Rinderer; Will Kissinger; and the others who contributed and participated to make the convention a success.

2. Whereas: Be it resolved that the Montana Beekeepers Association be in favor of promoting a queen program both on the state and national levels. Three hundred dollars shall be earmarked for the Montana State Queen Fund.

3. Whereas: Be it resolved that the Montana State Association be in favor of supporting national honey promotion programs which either national beekeeping group might also support, provided that such a program is funded equally and in a manner deemed proper by the members of the Montana Beekeepers Association.

4. Whereas: Be it resolved that the Montana State Beekeepers go on record as being in favor of requesting the Secretary of Agriculture to increase the support price of honey to 90 percent of parity.

5. Whereas: Fumidil B has proved effective in control of Nosema and whereas: Queen and package bees have been found seriously affected by Nosema spores, the Montana Beekeepers go on record and ask Apiary Inspectors of America to urge the feeding of Fumidil B by package and queen breeders.

6. Whereas: Many pesticides are hazardous to honeybees. Be it resolved that the Montana State Beekeepers Association work with the Pesticide Control Division, Department of Agriculture, and the State Apiarist to make information available to pesticide applicators of the hazards of pesticides to honeybees.

7. Whereas: The Montana State Beekeepers Association recommend to all state and county agencies in charge of weed control programs to refrain from indiscriminate road side spraying and return to a policy of cutting and/or selective spraying of listed noxious weeds only and/or a roadside seeding program natural to surroundings which would be beneficial to bees, birds, and other small wildlife. Also, the secretary will send to the State of Montana Highway Department and the State Agriculture Department a copy of the article "From Highways to Beeways" of the November American Bee Journal and enclose a letter of intent to donate a similar reasonable amount of seed for a pilot project such as is mentioned in that article.

8. Whereas: Be it resolved that the Montana State Beekeepers Association go on record, saying, that beekeeping and honey production are agricultural pursuits and that, therefore, assessment of facilities and property involved for city, county, and state taxes should be based on this premise. Send a copy to the Department of Revenue.

9. Whereas: There are large quantities of honey being imported into the U. S. Therefore, be it resolved that the Montana Beekeepers Association go on record as favoring the recent recommendations by the International Trade Commission to import an ad valorem tariff to imported honey; and, furthermore, be it resolved that the secretary be instructed to write immediately to the necessary congressmen of the state of Montana, urging an override of the veto by President Ford so that the proposed tariff could take effect.

10. Whereas: Be it resolved that the Montana State Beekeepers Association support the program in the definition of pure honey and support efforts to keep artifical honey off the shelves.

11. Whereas: Montana State Beekeepers go on record as favoring a continuance of bee research and work toward improvement of genetic strains in honeybees such as the lab in Baton Rouge.

Several new officers and directors were also elected. The following list is the officers and directors of the MSBA for 1977.

OFFICERS

President -- Dave Castleberry
43 Heather Lane
Glasgow, MT 59230

Vice President -- Gene Speelman
210 Harmony Road
Kalispell, MT 59901

Secretary-Treasurer -- Jackie Castleberry
43 Heather Lane
Glasgow, MT 59230

DIRECTORS

3 year term -- Clifford Sell
Box 473
Ennis, MT 59729

Jim Rodenberg
317 Dawson
Wolf Point, MT 59201

2 year term -- Dennis Smoot
P. O. Box 171
Power, MT 59468

Bob Davis
7000 Green Meadow Drive
Helena, MT 59601

1 year term -- Robert Buhmann
P. O. Box 74
Zurich, MT 59547

Robert Flick, Jr.
P. O. Box 231
Big Timber, MT 59011

Norman Mitchell
Route 1, Box 71A
Florence, MT 59833

1976 HONEY PRODUCTION STATISTICS--ACCORDING TO MONTANA CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTING SERVICE

Commercial apiaries in Montana expect 1976 honey production to total 9,296,000 pounds--up 30 percent from last year and the highest since 1969. An increase in both the number of colonies and yield per colony accounts for the increase in production this year. Montana is now ranked fifth in honey production among the major producing states.

The number of bee colonies in commercial apiaries at 83,000 is up 11 percent from 1975. Yield per colony is estimated at 112 pounds--the highest among the 20 major states and the fifth highest yield per colony on record in Montana. The national yield per colony is expected to average 57.6 pounds.

BUY-SELL-OR TRADE SECTION--All noncommercial ads will be accepted in this section. Ads should be as brief and concise as possible. The ads may be open (showing name and address of individual placing the ad) or blind (where a code number is used in place of the name and address).

FOR SALE: 700 used, 10 frame flat tops and bottoms, very reasonable.
Contact: Wade Taylor, Box 153, Stanford, Montana 59479 or
Phone: 566-2673

FOR SALE: Pine shorts available on order; also some in stock.
Contact: Taylor's Honey, Stanford, Montana 59479 or
Phone: 566-2673

WANTED: Hand powered extractor and 1 to 20 colonies of bees.
Earl D. Lyons, 224 NE Corvallis Road, Corvallis, MT 59828

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The next newsletter is scheduled to come out near the end of January. Anyone wishing to place ads in the newsletter or write articles to be included should have them into the editor's office before January 15, 1977.

APICULTURE DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AIRPORT WAY BUILDING WEST
1300 CEDAR STREET
HELENA, MONTANA 59601

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MONTANA

BEEKEEPING

August, 1976 NEWS NO. 11

EDITOR: WILL KISSINGER, STATE APIARIST

Published by the Montana Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the Montana State Beekeepers Association

REGIONAL REPORTS

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RETAIL HONEY PRICES

Container Size	Statewide Average	Range
12 oz.	93¢	93¢
1 lb.	97¢	90¢ to $1.03
5 lb.	$4.13	$3.49 to $4.59

BEEKEEPING CONDITIONS---Almost all areas reported a good spring buildup. Temperatures were mild and moisture was generally normal or above in most areas. Some areas indicated that more moisture is needed at the present.

Most reporters indicated a normal honey flow in these areas with a couple reporting below normal and a couple above normal. This would tend to indicate that the statewide honey crop may be normal this year.

The incidence of pesticide damage to honeybees seems to be more numerous this summer, yet the number of hives affected has not been extensive. The Broadus and Lewistown areas appear to be the areas hardest hit.

TOPICS OF GENERAL INTEREST

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PRESIDENT FORD TURNS DOWN BEEKEEPERS TARIFF PETITION

President Ford turned down the petition to raise honey tariffs submitted to the U. S. International Trade Commission (I.T.C.) by the Mid-U.S. Honey Producers Marketing Association. The I.T.C. investigated the petition, held hearings, and, as a result, recommended to the President that the honey tariff be increased according to the following schedule:

> For the first three years (1976, 1977, 1978) the tariff should be 1¢ per pound plus 30% ad valorem for honey imported over 30 million pounds per year.
>
> For calendar year 1979 - 1¢ per pound plus 20% ad valorem for honey imported over 30 million pounds.
>
> For calendar year 1980 - 1¢ per pound plus 10% ad valorem for honey imported over 30 million pounds.
>
> After 1980, there was to be no tariff relief unless the tariff was reinstated.

The I.T.C. determined that honey "is being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of the threat of serious injury to the domestic industry." The I.T.C. submitted its recommendation to the President on June 29, 1976.

President Ford had until August 29, 1976, within which to accept, modify, or deny the petition. It has been learned that the President denied the petition and; therefore, there will be no tariff relief unless the U. S. Congress acts on the petition. It is not known at this time why the President denied the petition; however, the President is required to report why the petition was denied. As soon as the State Apiarist receives the President's report, he will supply copies to those who request one.

The tariff petition has one more chance of being put into effect. If two-thirds of the U. S. Congress pass the petition over the denial of the President, the tariff relief will go into effect upon passage. The Mid-U.S. Honey Producers Marketing Association has already taken steps to try to get the tariff petition passed in this manner.

BEEKEEPERS MOVING BEES OUT OF STATE THIS FALL REQUIRED TO NOTIFY STATE APIARIST

Regulation S-3460(4) requires that the State Apiarist be given at least two weeks notice by beekeepers desiring inspection to export bees out of state. The regulation also states, "No inspections will be scheduled if received later than September 15 except in extreme emergencies." All beekeepers exporting hives should comply with this regulation.

1976 ANNUAL MONTANA STATE BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION CONVENTION

The 1976 convention of the Montana State Beekeepers Association is scheduled for November 12 and 13, 1976, at the Holiday Inn--West in Billings, Montana. A good schedule of speakers from in state as well as out of state is being scheduled. Hope to see you all there.

Reservation cards for the Holiday Inn--West will be sent to you in the near future. Room rates are $17.50 for a single and $22.00 for a double.

PETITION DENIED

After giving careful consideration to the petition submitted by the Montana State Beekeepers Association to amend rule S-3410 regarding limitation of registration of apiaries and after taking into account an adverse opinion of the Attorney General's Office, the Montana Department of Agriculture denied the petition to amend the regulation June 10, 1976. As a result of the petition denial, the current restricted registration regulations (restricted hobbyist registration--not to exceed 5 hives and restricted farmers registration--not to exceed 15 hives) still remain in effect.

FEDERAL LAW AMENDED TO PREVENT IMPORTATION OF UNWANTED HONEYBEE STOCK

On June 25, 1976, President Ford signed Senate Bill 18 which is now Public Law 94-319. This law makes it illegal to import into the United States honeybees, queens, drones, or semen except under restricted conditions. The purpose is to prevent undesirable diseases and honeybee stocks such as the Africanized Bee from entering the United States.

The law also allows the USDA to cooperate with Canada, Mexico, and South American countries in carrying out necessary research, surveys, and control programs to prevent the Africanized Bees from entering the United States. All indications are that the Africanized Bee will not be a problem if and when it should come into the United States; however, the situation needs to be closely watched.

HOBBYIST SECTION--REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS OF BEE LAW

It has become evident that there is some confusion about certain registration requirements of the beekeeping law and regulations. Listed below are a few points which may clarify the law.

1. Register a new bee yard BEFORE you actually have the beehives or place the bees in the bee yard. This prevents complications in the event the bee yard location isn't open for registration due to the three mile limit, etc. You have 60 days from the date of registration of a new bee yard within which to place hives in the bee yard (the registration will become void if bees aren't placed on the location within 60 days).

2. The Department of Agriculture has the right to limit the number of hives to a number lower than the maximum number allowed under a restricted registration based on the potential of spread of disease or overcrowding of bee pasture. This is another reason not to obtain the beehives before registering the location.

3. Only one restricted hobbyist registration is allowed per family unit. This is to prevent abuse of the intent of the law. Some people have tried to register a hobbyist registration for each member of their family and sometimes, I think, even their pet dogs.

4. Registration fees are based on the total number of hives registered on all locations rather than on a yard-by-yard basis. Also, a new location can be registered at any time of the year; and there is no late registration penalty for new registrations.

HONEY SAMPLES WANTED FOR BEEKEEPERS DISPLAY

Smoot Apiaries of Power, Montana is putting up the Montana State Beekeepers Association display in the Holiday Village Shopping Center in Great Falls during "Agricultural Days" on October 29 and 30, 1976. Anyone wishing to have a sample of their honey or honey label put in the display should send the honey sample (honey bear or one pound jar) and label to Boyd Smoot, Box 171, Power, MT 59468. Some people may already have honey samples in the display.

NEW USDA PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE

Two new beekeeping publications recently became available from the U. S. Government Printing Office. The pamphlet entitled "Two-Queen System of Honey Bee Colony Management" (Production Research Report No. 161) describes the organization and management of two-queen colonies. It's interesting to note that in a recent six year experiment at the USDA Bee Research Laboratory in Madison, Wisconsin two-queen colonies averaged 280 pounds of honey per hive, single queen hives averaged 168 pounds per hive, and package colonies averaged 117 pounds per hive.

The other pamphlet entitled "Trapping Pollen From Honey Bee Colonies" (Production Research Report No. 163) describes the principles of trapping pollen and how to build basic pollen traps. It also discusses care of trapped pollen and pollen supplement mixing and feeding.

The State Apiarist has copies of these publications available. Please notify the State Apiarist if you wish to receive a copy.

BACK ISSUES OF NEWSLETTER AVAILABLE

Back issues of Montana Beekeeping News are now available from the Apiculture Division. The first printing of MBN was January, 1974. There are now 10 back issues. Charges for the back issues include 35¢ for the first issue ordered and 20¢ for each additional issue to cover the cost of duplication and mailing.

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FOR SALE: Large commercial bee outfit in Central Montana
W. A. Strong & Sons, 402 - 13th Avenue South, Lewistown, MT 59457.
Written inquiries only.

FOR SALE: One 45 frame radial extractor--one 220 gallon honey tank
Cliff Sell, P. O. Box 473, Ennis, Montana 59729 PHONE: 682-4470

FOR SALE: Double jacketed melting vat with approximately 1/4" thick steel walls--70 gallon capacity and rests on its own stand. Appears to be in good shape.
Don Knox, 1215 West Montana Street, Lewistown, MT 59457 PHONE: 538-8460

FOR SALE: 300 New reconditioned drums and gaskets
Robert Talcott, Jr., Box 391, Broadus, MT 59317 PHONE: 436-2352

FOR SALE: 1000 sound, usable, 10 frame standard size, siderail type bottom boards with bottom cleats--90¢ each.
500 used, but usable, 10 frame standard size wooden tops--50¢ each.
Contact: Harry Rodenberg, SR 231, Box A-14, Wolf Point, MT 59201
PHONE: 653-1488

FOR SALE: 3 galvanized 500 gallon honey tanks
1 root, steam horizontal uncapping blade with motor, etc.
Earl Barnes, R.R. 1S, Box 101, Dillon, MT 59725 PHONE: 683-4430

WAX RENDERING: Smoot Honey Company, Power, MT PHONE: 463-2227
cappings - 15¢)
slumgum - 20¢) 1b. on rendered wax
old combs - 30¢)
Refuse from old combs that have already been run 30¢ or more

HELP WANTED: Removing honey and some extraction work.
Contact: Roscoe Geise, Augusta, MT 59410 PHONE: 562-3421

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The next newsletter is scheduled to come out near the end of October. Anyone wishing to place ads in the newsletter or write articles to be included should have them into the editor's office before October 15, 1976.

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TOPICS FOR FUTURE NEWSLETTERS----If you would like to see certain topics about beekeeping covered in future newsletters, detach this and send it in to the State Apiarist.

Topics I would like to see covered in future newsletters: _____

_____

_____

_____

APICULTURE DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AIRPORT WAY BUILDING WEST
1300 CEDAR STREET
HELENA, MONTANA 59601

ADDITION TO MONTANA BEEKEEPING NEWS

PRESIDENT'S LETTER STATING REASONS FOR DENIAL OF HONEY TARIFF PETITION

Decision on Honey Under Section 202(b) of the Trade Act of 1974

Memorandum for the Special Representative for Trade Negotiations

The White House,
Washington, August 28, 1976

Pursuant to Section 202(b)(1) of the Trade Act of 1974 (PL 93-618, 88 Stat. 1978), I have determined the action I will take with respect to the report of the U.S. International Trade Commission (USITC) dated June 29, 1976, concerning the results of its investigation of a petition for import relief filed by several associations and independent firms producing honey in the United States.

I have determined that import relief for honey is not in the national economic interest of the United States.

Three Commissioners found that although commercial producers of honey, i.e. with 300 bee colonies or more, had operated profitably, such producers were threatened with serious injury caused in substantial part by increased imports. This finding did not cover the numerous beekeepers who produce honey as a hobby or as a sideline to other occupations. Moreover, firms processing, packing and/or marketing honey were found not to be injured or threatened with injury from increased import competition. Two of the five Commissioners voting in the case found no injury or threat of injury to any part of the industry.

The farm value of the total domestic honey crop in 1975 is estimated at $100 million, with about 60 percent accounted for by commercial producers. Commercial production has varied widely in recent years, depending on yield per bee colony, which is in turn affected by such factors as weather, pasturage, and pesticide losses. There is no idling of productive facilities and employment has increased.

Data reported by the Commission show that prices received by producers for bulk unprocessed honey in 1975 had declined from the all-time peak in 1974 but were still 27.7 cents per pound, or 154 percent above the 1971 level. In the same 5-year period, retail purchasers paid an increase of 34.4 cents per pound, or 94 percent. Per capita consumption declined, due at least in part to loss of a major part of the industrial market to lower price substitutes.

With increased costs and lower yields, honey producers showed a lower profit to sales ratio last year than in the boom year 1973. However, the net beekeeping profit before income taxes reported by commercial producers to the Commission for 1975 was 2.6 times the 1971 earnings.

Even with a good crop, domestic production of honey falls short of consumption. Imports have varied widely in the past, tending to even out consumption needs. With short crops in 1974-1975 and the 1976 crop expected to be nearly 50 million pounds below 1973, imports have risen. Efforts to increase stocks before a possible escape clause duty increase also contributed to the rise in imports in 1976.

Tariff relief would be inconsistent with the national effort to reduce inflation. New restrictions would also expose other U.S. products to foreign claims for compensatory tariff reductions or retaliation against U.S. exports. While honey is a small item in our overall imports, increased protection would have an adverse effect on our bargaining position in bilateral consultations and multilateral negotiations of major importance to the U.S. economy.

After considering the material on honeybee pollination of domestic crops, I have concluded that pollination will not be jeopardized in the absence of import relief. However, in view of the widespread interest in this subject, I have instructed the Secretary of Agriculture to undertake additional research on the importance of pollination, to identify possible problem areas, and to recommend appropriate solutions as needed.

In taking action which differs from the action recommended by the Commission, I am required by Sec. 203(b) of the Trade Act of 1974 to report to Congress on the reasons underlying this action. This reportorial requirement is by itself of course appropriate. However, by Sec. 203(c) of the Trade Act, Congress has also attempted to empower itself with the authority to disapprove of such Presidential action by force of a concurrent resolution. Such legislative "vetoes" are considered by the Executive to be violative of fundamental constitutional precepts and thus without effect. The question is currently at issue in litigation which is being actively pursued by the Department of Justice.

This determination is to be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

Gerald R. Ford

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MONTANA

BEEKEEPING

APRIL 1976 NEWS NO. 10

EDITOR: WILL KISSINGER, STATE APIARIST

Published by the Montana Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the Montana State Beekeepers Association

REGIONAL REPORTS
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Data obtained from the regional reporters is generalized for each region of the state and may not apply to specific localized areas of a region.

RETAIL HONEY PRICES

Container size	Statewide average	Range
12 oz.	86¢	79¢ to 93¢
1 lb.	94¢	89¢ to $1.03
5 lb.	$4.19	$3.85 to $4.37

WHOLESALE HONEY PRICES------Very little honey is left on hand in Montana and very little wholesale activity. Estimates put the wholesale honey price around 43¢ to 47¢ per pound.

WHOLESALE BEESWAX PRICES----Beeswax prices appear to have strengthened since the first of the year. Current prices range from $1.03 to $1.10 per pound.

SOIL MOISTURE----With recent moisture most areas of the state reported normal soil moisture, however, some localized areas reported below normal moisture (far northwest and some areas along the highline).

HIVE CONDITIONS----Winter kill was reported as being below normal in most areas of the state. Some supplemental feeding of hives was reported, however, it was normal or below.

TOPICS OF GENERAL INTEREST
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RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT THE 1976 MONTANA STATE BEEKEEPER ASSOCIATION CONVENTION

1. Whereas: The Montana State Beekeepers are grateful for the efforts and works of those who have helped to make the Montana State meeting which was held at Big Sky a success.

   Therefore be it resolved: That the secretary of the Montana State Beekeepers Association be instructed to thank Big Sky, Inc., Linda Budge, Oakford Bain and Gary Gingery, Dr. William Wilson, Will Kissinger and the Sioux Honey Association directors and the three young entertainers at the banquet and any and all others who contributed and participated to make the convention a success. A special thanks be given to the Wyoming delegation.

2. Whereas: Be it resolved that the Montana State Beekeepers Association, having initiated a queen program, be in favor of furthering promotion of the Montana Honey Queen Program. (It was voted to give $300.00 to the queen fund for the coming year and appoint a committee).

3. Whereas: Be it resolved that the Montana State Beekeepers Association be in favor of supporting any type of National Honey promotion program that is funded equally by all concerned.

4. Whereas: Be it resolved that the Montana State Beekeepers Association go on record in favor of requesting the Secretary of Agriculture to increase the support price of honey to 90% of parity.

RESOLUTIONS CONTINUED

5. Whereas: Nosema disease in honey bees can be detrimental to Montana bees. Be it resolved that the Montana State Beekeepers Association go on record to assist our State Apiarist in whatever way we can.

6. Whereas: Many pesticides are hazardous to honey bees. Be it resolved that Montana State Beekeepers Association work with the pesticide control division, Department of Agriculture, and the State Apiarist to make information available to pesticide applicators of the hazards of pesticides to honey bees.

7. Whereas: Be it resolved that the Montana State Beekeepers Association go on record that beekeeping and honey production are agricultural pursuits and assessment of the facilities and property involved for city, county and Montana taxes should be based on this premise.

8. Whereas: Be it resolved that the Montana State Beekeepers Association support the program in the definition of pure honey and support the efforts of the American Beekeeping Federation to keep artificial honey off the shelves.

9. Whereas: Disappearing disease is becoming a real problem in Montana and the United States. Be it resolved that the Montana State Beekeeper's Association go on record as willing to assist research agencies in any way possible to help solve the problem.

10. Whereas: There has been a considerable increase in the number of hobby beekeepers in the state. Be it resolved that the Montana State Beekeeper's Association members be willing to inform hobby beekeepers as to the Montana Bee Law and its applications and to advise of the dangers of contagious bee diseases.

11. Whereas: There are large quantities of honey being imported into the U.S. Be it resolved the Montana State Beekeepers Association is in favor of a reasonable tariff increase to restrict large importation of honey by foreign countries.

PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE FROM CANADIAN GOVERNMENT

Beekeeping in Western Canada, publication 1542 - This booklet is very well written and much of the beekeeping information provided in the booklet is relavent to beekeeping conditions found in Montana. Some of the topics covered are Races and Life Cycle of Bees, Obtaining Your Bees, Installation and Early Management, Summer Management, Extracting Honey and Main Bee Diseases, Pests, and Their Control.

Bear Damage and Control, a reprint from a publication in Canadian Beekeeping Vol 4(9), 1974 - This little handout covers a problem which many Montana beekeepers are familiar with. It mainly covers control by use of electric fences of which five different types are described in some detail.

Copies of both of these publications can be obtained free of charge by writing to D. L. Nelson, Apiculture Unit, Beaverlodge Research Station, Box 29, Beaverlodge, Alberta Canada TOH OCO

PETITION FOR REGULATION AMENDMENT

On March 17, 1976 the Montana State Beekeeper's Association petitioned the Montana Department of Agriculture to amend regulation 4-2.34(1)-S3410. The regulation as it would be amended would read as follows: (Note: the material to be deleted is shown in brackets and the proposed additions are underlined).

" (1) Each apiary granted registration for the first time since the establishment of the Apiculture Law, shall not be allowed to be registered for locations at a distance closer than three (3) miles from any other apiary location which has been established by a previous registration if the owner of that registration objects. The above regulation, however, is subject to the following exceptions:

PETITION CONTINUED

"(a) A person or persons owning, renting or leasing an entire ranch or farm unit and using the same for other than apiculture purposes, shall not be subject to the three (3) mile limitation, if they, themselves own the apiary. These persons may be granted a 'restricted registration'. The Department of Agriculture may grant such a restricted registration which is not transferable and is limited to as few colonies as possible but in no case is it to exceed (15) thirty-five (35) colonies of bees for each 160 acres owned, rented or leased by the applicant up to a maximum of one hundred fifty (150) colonies for the entire ranch or farm unit. Provided that an applicant whose farm or ranch unit consists of less than 160 acres of land may be granted one colony per acre, but not to exceed thirty-five (35) colonies."

The Department of Agriculture has until May 15, 1976 within which to either deny the petition or initiate rule making proceedings. Anyone wishing to comment on the petition should write to the State Apiarist.

REQUEENING WITH ALCOHOL----Most beekeepers have found it very difficult to requeen queenless colonies once the hive has progressed to the laying worker stage. Now several honeybee research scientists in Germany have claimed success with using alcohol to introduce queens into laying worker colonies. The scientists used the following method: The queen is put in a queen cage which has a very small plug of candy in the entrance hole. The queen cage is inserted in the hive near the hive entrance. A pop bottle cap filled with about two teaspoons of alcohol is then placed in the hive further back from the entrance. The operation should not be carried out in the evening or when it is raining. Less alcohol should be used for nuclei and mating nuclei.
If you are having problems with a laying worker hive you may wish to give this procedure a try instead of giving up on the hive.

COMMEMORATIVE HONEYBEE STAMP CAMPAIGN---The American Honey Producer's Association is sponsoring a campaign to have the honey bee commemorated on a U.S. Postal stamp. Below is an excerpt from an American Honey Producer's Association letter.

"Today, when we are so concerned with world food supply, uncertain crop conditions, and perplexing farm economic problems, it seems even more appropriate that we recognize the delicate ecological balance which exists in nature and the role that insects play in the important cycle of food production. Often called the "angels of agriculture" the honeybee, in addition to producing a healthy, natural sweet, renders a priceless service to man in the pollination of field and orchard crops. This service alone marks the special significance of the honeybee in nature's plan of growing things. Unfortunately, this significance is too often taken for granted and, as a result, there are fewer bee colonies available today than in years past to carry out this important work. Unfavorable economic conditions, losses from insecticides, changing agricultural methods, stealing and misunderstanding on the part of the general public have contributed to this increasing problem." "Although a commemorative stamp is not a solution to the problem, it is a dramatic means of recognizing the value of this industrious insect and to bring her to higher regard."

The American Honey Producer's Association is asking for beekeepers to support this campaign by writing to Mrs. Mary M. Jamieson, Executive Secretary, Citizen's Stamp Advisory Committee, United States Postal Service, Washington, D.C. 20260

THE RANGE OF HUMAN ATTITUDES TO BEES - by Eva Crane (reprinted from Bee World)

LOVE, HATE OR FEAR - The "Nursing Times" recently published an article on "Phobia of bees and wasps", which described the case histories of two patients suffering from this complaint, including their cure. With some surprise I realized that I had never before come across an account of such a phobia, although, I have monitored many thousands of scientific and technical publications written by people who handle bees for one reason or another.
This article is written because of the lack of published information on a subject which is of interest, and indeed of economic significance, to beekeepers all over the world. It is not a study in depth, but I hope that it may encourage someone with the necessary competence to undertake such a study.
Fear of being stung seems to be the paramount negative psychological reaction, although the buzzing of bees on its own can cause distress in a good many normal people. Bees, wasps and hornets all induce fear; the sufferer does not usually discriminate. Last summer a 28-year-old computer mathematician died within an hour of saying that he had been stung by a wasp. "The post mortem examination revealed acute myocarditis, allied to bronchial asthma.....Apparently, he had a phobia about insects and sheer terror at the mistaken belief he had been stung

THE RANGE OF HUMAN ATTITUDES TO BEES CONTINUED

by a wasp upset the action of his heart...he was literally frightened to death." The sudden pain which felt like a sting was in fact caused by heart action. Of the two sufferers discussed in the "Nursing Times", one had been badly stung by wasps at the age of 11. The other seemed to have learned a fear of bees from an aunt. In the end "she would not go out during the day unless accompanied by an adult. Even hanging out her washing was a major trial. She would do her washing at 4:30 a.m. before the bees and wasps were about; then she would place all her damp clothes in small bundles of three or four items, dash out to her drying area, hang up those few items and dash back into her house. The process was repeated until all her clothes were hung out - she didn't care what the neighbours might think. All the windows of her home were kept shut - however hot the day...Being outside was even worse. There were more bees and wasps there and she was hypersensitive to their stimuli. Movements from flowers, buzzing noises (she was unable to differentiate between flies and wasps and bees), colour, angry yellow and black stripes - she would notice all these long before other people". The application of behaviour therapy to both these patients is described in detail; it included graduated exposure to situations that caused anxiety or panic, and was entirely successful. Research into the treatment of phobias in general, at the Maudsley Hospital and Institute of Psychiatry, London, has included insect and other animal phobias.

There is very wide spectrum of psychological reaction to bees: at one extreme, cited above, is phobia-pathological fear. Akin to this is hatred; there is a recent report from Portugal of 13 court actions brought during the past ten years against beekeepers who, it was alleged, had contravened legislation relating to the siting of hives: the hives were too close to the plaintiffs - whom the author refers to as "apiphobic", in contrast to the beekeepers, who are "apiphilic". An Austrian bee journal recently published an article on the fear of bees in general, and a German journal one on people's fear of bees as a threat to the future of beekeeping.

In many different countries, there are "apiphilic" beekeepers who show a devotion to bees so strong that "love" is the only proper word for it. Physical contact with bees, on the hands - or the face or other parts of the body - gives positive pleasure.

BUY-SELL-OR TRADE SECTION---All non-commercial ads will be accepted in this section. Ads should be as brief and concise as possible. The ads may be open (showing name and address of individual placing the ad) or blind (where a code number is used in place of the name and address).

WANTED: Used Honey Extractor, four frame power driven or slightly larger.
Contact Otto Wiegele, Box 60H, Thompson Falls, MT 59873. Phone 827-3348

May have extra queens for sale in May and June.
Contact Wade Taylor, P.O. Box 153, Stanford, MT 59479. Phone 566-2673

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The next newsletter is scheduled to come out near the end of July. Anyone wishing to place ads in the newsletter or write articles to be included should have them into the editor's office before July 15, 1976.

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cut along dotted line

TOPICS FOR FUTURE NEWSLETTERS----If you would like to see certain topics about beekeeping covered in future newsletters detach this and send it in to the State Apiarist.

Topics I would like to see covered in future newsletters:_____

_____

_____

_____

APICULTURE DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AIRPORT WAY BUILDING WEST
1300 CEDAR STREET
HELENA, MONTANA 59601

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MONTANA

BEEKEEPING

JANUARY 1976 NEWS NO. 9

EDITOR: WILL KISSINGER, STATE APIARIST

Published by the Montana Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the Montana State Beekeepers Association

REGIONAL REPORTS

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Data obtained from the regional reporters is generalized for each region of the state and may not apply to specific localized areas of a region.

RETAIL HONEY PRICES

Container size	Statewide average	Range
12 oz.	94¢	93¢ to 95¢
1 lb.	$1.24	99¢ to $1.69
5 lb.	$4.43	$3.99 to $4.98

WHOLESALE HONEY PRICES---Wholesale prices are reported as being from 44¢ to 48¢ per pound containers exchanged, with 48¢ appearing to be the norm. One reporter noted that two loads of 42,000 pounds each were recently committed for sale at the 48¢ price.

Honey buyer activity was generally reported as being normal, however one reporter reported above normal buyer activity.

COLONY CONDITIONS----Almost all reporters noted that honey stores in hives were heavy or normal going into the winter. None indicated that syrup feeding was necessary last fall.

TOPICS OF GENERAL INTEREST

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VOLUNTARY BRAND REGISTRATION--- In order to discourage the incidence of hive theft in Montana, the Department of Agriculture is initiating a voluntary hive brand registration service. The idea behind the service is to supply each bee inspector with a list of the brands so that they can be on the lookout for any reported stolen equipment while routinely inspecting hives.

If you would like to register your brand or brands (if you have one) with the State Apiarist fill out and send in the attached form. The brand can be in the form of letters (usually initials) or numbers.

1975 HONEY PRODUCTION STATISTICS (according to USDA Statistical Reporting Service).

National - Honey produced in the United States during 1975 totaled 197 million pounds -- up 6 percent from the 1974 crop, according to the Crop Reporting Board. The 1975 honey crop was produced by 4.2 million colonies down 1 percent from the previous year. Yield of honey per colony was 47.2 pounds compared with 44.1 in 1974. Beeswax production totaled 3.4 million pounds in 1975 down 2 percent from 1974.

Commercial production (apiaries with 300 or more colonies) in 20 major States totaled 107 million pounds. This is 2 percent more than the 105 million pounds expected in September and accounts for 54 percent of the Nation's 1975 honey flow. The commercial honey crop in the 20 States was produced by 1.7 million colonies. The yield per colony was 62.0 pounds and compares with the United States average of 47.2 pounds.

Montana - Honey production in Montana was reported as being 7,520,000 pounds in 1975 which was 106% above 1974. Montana ranked 7th in the nation for honey production but ranked 1st in the nation in yield per hive which was 94 pounds per hive. North Dakota also shared this ranking with Montana with a yield per hive of 94 pounds.

HOBBYIST SECTION

Spring Division Without A Queen (Reprinted from Indiana Beekeepers Association Newsletter).

For whatever reason, it is sometimes desirable to increase the number of colonies under our control by dividing some of our stronger over-wintered stocks. Usual practice is to introduce a queen to new division at the time of their creation but it doesn t always happen that a queen is available for the purpose. Nevertheless, division without a queen is certainly possible.

Timing is important. Too early in spring might mean chilling of transferred brood, difficulty with feeding or availability of fresh stores, as well as possibly frustrating proper mating of new virgin queens. If division is made too late in the year there won t be sufficient opportunity for the colony to properly build up and establish itself against future wintering, let alone make any kind of surplus honey for the beekeeper.

Opinions may vary, but my personal preference would be to set up the new division (Split) sometime between April 15th and May 1st, depending of course on how the spring temperatures are progressing. This will provide for newly emerged queens to be flown for mating after May 1st (earliest) when the weather will be milder and there will be more drones available to ensure successful fertilization of the queens.

Ideally, the new division will consist of at least four (4) full frames of brood and adhering bees, plus two (2) frames of food stores. Also..... no parent colony should be cut back to less than three (3) frames of brood, their queen and their own frames of food stores.

Since the average over-wintered colony of good strength won t have more than five (5) frames of brood by mid to late April it becomes obvious the new 'split' will normally receive its quota of brood frames from more than one parent colony.

Some tips to remember:

1. After locating queen in the parent colony(s) set aside frame she is on so she isn t inadvertently placed into the new division, then return her frame.

2. Use as little smoke as possible when opening parent colonies.
Reason. Doesn t disrupt and scatter bees, allowing most bees possible to remain in place on the combs to be transferred (For tending brood queen-rearing, maintaining hive temperatures etc.)

3. Pick a warm sunny day at a time when most of the field bees are away from the hive.
Reason: With fewer bees in the hive it is easier to locate and set aside the queen of the parent colony. Also ensures transfer of mostly younger bees on the combs which makes combining bees of different colonies possible with less quarreling among themselves.

4. Be sure one or more of the central brood frames given the 'split contains eggs and young larvae in various stages of development.
Reason: So the bees can build queens when they realize their queenless state.

5. Intermix the brood frames from different parent colonies.
Reason In order to further dilution and blending of differing colony odors to facilitate harmoney in the new colony. (If an unusual amount of quarreling develops give the bees a fair amount of smoke when closing them up. Be careful not to put them on the wing so that they leave the combs and find their way back to their old home sites.)

6. Reduce entrances temporarily closing any aperture with grass.
Reason To prevent robbing by neighboring established colonies ....and to hold the hive population temporarily captive to minimize exodus back to the parent colony. (In a few days the grass withers and the bees can remove it and begin orientation to the new home site).

7. Don t disturb for at least three weeks or slightly longer (other than top or entrance feeding).
Reason It will take approximately 15 days to emerge the new queen, and she won t be in lay for something like an additional 4-6 days. Opening the colony before she is established and somewhat in control of delivering the colony's needs might invite balling of the queen.

PROPOLIS - ITS COMPOSITION, USES COLLECTION AND MARKETING

As the result of a recent request for information on propolis the editor sent a letter to Propolis USA of Hayward Wisconsin, which is a major purchaser of propolis in the USA, asking if they could provide me with information on propolis. The return letter was so descriptive and well written that I am quoting directly from the letter written by Warren A. Ogren.

Propolis is primarily a resinous substance found on leaf buds and other parts of most trees and shrubs. We know it mostly as the sticky pitch and sap seeping from breaks and cuts in the bark of trees. The bees get most of their propolis from aspen & pine where available.

This sticky substance is gathered by the bees brought to the hive and is used mainly for plugging holes and glueing down anything that might move. They also use it to cover anything rough or sharp in the hive. The word propolis comes from the Greek and means forward city. The Greeks observed that a primary use that the bees had for the substance was to use it to build outer defensive walls by hive openings to allow a few bees to guard the openings against robbers. In one very important part of the hive where it is found, it is used so sparingly that even longtime beekeepers would not realize it was there and that is as a perservative coating over the capping wax. Without this thin coating the conditions inside the hive would be very condusive to invasion by fungus and bacteria.

The raw propolis that comes from the trees (it is still called propolis before the bees gather it) undergoes a significant change before it is deposited by the bee in different parts of the hive. The bees work the raw propolis in their mandibles and add the emzymes of their body to it, and this processing by the bees is what gives it most of its medicinal properties The chemical composition of propolis is quite complex, and even that varies according to the source.

Propolis has been used as a base for varnish, and as an ingredient in perfumes. It is used mainly in Europe as a health food in the refined raw state (it sometimes is ground and made into pill form) as a preventative for respritory and digestive ailments. It has definite anitbiotic, and antifungicidal properties.

Good quality propolis is CLEAN (free of paint - sand grit, and other debris) DENSE (in some places, bees cannot get enough propolis from trees and other resinous sources so will mix wax and propolis together to make what glue they need - this is not good propolis) and FRESH (scrapings from boxes that have not been cleaned for a few years should be discarded. Fresh propolis will chew up readily into a gum like ball and not crumble into a powder in the mouth - don t be afraid to test it like this, it's good for you.) When we first started buying propolis we had to be very particular about it being pure and clean. The problem the larger beekeeper had with this requirement was that it took too much time to pick out the good propolis from the scrapings. We have now developed a process whereby we can remove up to 70% of the usable propolis from the fresh scrapings from the boxes rabbets and frames. This scraping is normally done every year by the commercial beekeeper at extracting time. (that is we can process it if the sweeping from the floor are not thrown in that which is sent us.) A barrel of scrapings (not cappings) is usually worth from $50 to $100 if rendered down for wax. It could be worth up to $400 if processed for propolis.

There is one very important note I would like to bring out -- The plains states parts of Montana included, have some very good beekeeping areas that are very poor areas for the production of good propolis. As I pointed out before bees must have trees and shrubs from which to gather heavy resinous propolis. Where bees are kept in areas without trees, the propolis is much too waxy and so is worthless. We have had some very good propolis from Montana but we have also had a lot that we couldn t use.

The propolis market is slow in Europe at this time and the price has dropped in the last six months. We are now paying up to $20.00 a pound for good clean propolis or up to $15.00 a pound for what usable propolis we can process from regular hive scrapings.

Anyone wishing further information about propolis may wish to contact Propolis USA, Box 1000 Hayward, Wisconsin 54843.

NOSEMA ANALYSIS SERVICE---The Department of Agriculture will again be providing a Nosema analysis service for those beekeepers who wish to take advantage of this service. The Department will supply you with the necessary sampling bottles and simple directions for sampling. Upon receiving your samples the bees will be analyzed under a microscope for Nosema disease. You will then be notified of the results along with any recommendations for drug treatment if Nosema disease is found.

Please fill in the attached form if you would like to have sample bottles sent to you (one sample bottle for each bee yard). There is no charge for this service.

BUY-SELL-OR TRADE SECTION---All non-commercial ads will be accepted in this section. Ads should be as brief and concise as possible. The ads may be open (showing name and address of individual placing the ad) or blind (where a code number is used in place of the name and address).

May have extra Queens for sale in late April, May and June. Contact Wade Taylor, P.O. Box 153, Stanford, Montana 59479. Phone 566-2673

WANTED: A used hand truck for moving hive bodies of honey. Am also interested in used boilers. Contact J. McGahan Box 71, Arlee, MT 59821 Phone 726-3480

WANTED: 4,000 additional pounds of wax to complete wax shipment. Price $1.10 per pound FOB Power, Montana.
Contact Smoot Honey Company, P.O. Box 171, Power, MT 59468 Phone 463-2227

Detach and send to State Apiarist

HIVE BRAND REGISTRATION FORM

Beekeeper _____

Address _____

Hive Brands _____ _____
_____ _____
_____ _____
_____ _____

Detach and send to State Apiarist

NOSEMA ANALYSIS REQUEST FORM

Beekeeper _____

Address _____

Number of sample bottles desired (one bottle for each bee yard analyzed) _____

The next newsletter is scheduled to come out near the end of April. Anyone wishing to place ads in the newsletter or write articles to be included should have them into the editor's office before April 15, 1976.

APICULTURE DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AIRPORT WAY BUILDING WEST
1300 CEDAR STREET
HELENA, MONTANA 59601

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MONTANA BEEKEEPING

OCTOBER 1975 NEWS NO. 8

EDITOR: BILL KISSINGER STATE APIARIST

Published by the Montana Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the Montana State Beekeepers Association

REGIONAL REPORTS

Data obtained from the regional reporters is generalized for each region of the state and may not apply to specific localized areas of a region.

RETAIL HONEY PRICES

Container size	Statewide average	Range
12 oz.	[illegible]¢	79¢ to [illegible]9¢
1 lb.	$1.02	95¢ to $1.13
1 1/2 lb.	$1.47	$1.45 to $1.49
5 lb.	$4.38	$4.15 to $4.50

WHOLESALE HONEY PRICES--Reporters noted that the wholesale price was somewhere around 4[illegible]¢ per pound container exchanged. Predictions for future prices were mixed. Some indicated prices would drop others indicated prices would remain stable. One piece of interesting information stated that beekeepers in Australia were only being offered 10¢ - 12¢ per pound for baker grade honey.

STATEWIDE HONEY CROP--The Montana Crop and Livestock Reporting Service reported that commercial apiaries in Montana produced 7 275,000 pounds of honey--a 6 percent increase from 1974. Montana ranked 6th in the nation in honey production of commercial apiaries.

Honey yield per colony is expected to average 97 pounds--a nine percent increase from 1974. Montana ranked second in yield per colony for the twenty major honey producing states.

Even though this data tends to paint a rosy picture for the state as a whole, honey production in certain areas didn t come near the average. The western part of the state generally produced a good crop while the eastern sections, particularly the eastern part of the highline area, produced very poor crops. The year was particularly disappointing to many since the potential for a bumper crop was present early however the exceptionally cool August hurt most beekeepers crops.

TOPICS OF GENERAL INTEREST

BEGINNING BEEKEEPING BOOKLET AVAILABLE--A beekeeping booklet entitled Beginning Beekeeping For Montanans (Bulletin 746) published by the Montana Cooperative Extension Service and the Montana Department of Agriculture is now available. Copies can be obtained from County Extension Agents or the State Apiarist. There is no charge for the booklet.

The booklet discusses such areas as selecting a bee yard, the honeybee society, manipulation of the beehive honey removal and extraction, and also bee disease identification and treatment. You may find it to be informative reading.

HONEY RECIPE BOOKLET--Copies of the recipe booklet Honey Recipes From The Big Sky Country are now available. Copies may be purchased at 20¢ per copy by writing to Cherrel Budge Secretary-Treasurer, Montana State Beekeepers Association Box 273, Harlowton Montana 59036. This second edition of the recipe booklet has been revised to include using honey in canning and preserves.

1975 MONTANA STATE BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION CONVENTION--The 1975 convention of the Montana State Beekeepers Association will be held November 14th and 15th, 1975 at the Big Sky Resort south of Bozeman Montana. If you did not receive a registration card for the Lodge at Big Sky and you would like one please contact Mrs. Cherrel Budge Secretary-Treasurer Montana State Beekeepers Association, Box 273 Harlowton Montana 59036

JUNIOR LIVESTOCK PROGRAM- -Members of Future Home Makers of America 4-H, FFA and other Farm youth organizations may receive loans from the Montana Department of Agriculture to start, enlarge, or improve their livestock programs.

The objective of this loan program is to help those young boys and girls interested in livestock projects and can not obtain the needed financing from local sources. The loans can be made to help purchase livestock, to provide for additional facilities for marketing processing, and distributing of such products as meat eggs honey or wool.

The parents will need to cooperate with the prospective borrower and make ample facilities available to care for the livestock or the products.

The amount of the loan that can be obtained by one individual is 90% of the cost of a project not to exceed $5,000 and $10,000 for any one chapter or organization The loan is scheduled for repayment within five (5) years and draws interest at the rate of 6% per annum. Applications can be obtained from the Montana State Commissioner of Agriculture They may also be obtained from all the Vo Agriculture Instructors in the various schools across the state.

APICULTURE REGULATION BEING CHALLENGED---Since there appears to be some confusion as to the background of the regulation challenge it is hoped the following will be of value

Early this summer a farm owner in Gallatin county sent the Department of Agriculture an apiary registration application for four different apiaries of 30 hives each on land owned by himself. Since the requested locations were within three miles of apiaries already registered it was indicated to him that he could register under regulation S2310(a) which limited the number of hives to fifteen

The applicant then indicated that he wished to have more hives than the fifteen allowed. Protest letters were sent out to the beekeepers who had apiaries within three miles according to standard procedure. Four of the five affected beekeepers protested the granting of the requested registrations thus the applicant s registrations could not be granted.

Since the applicant still wanted more hives on his land he decided to test the 15 colony restriction in court Although the fifteen colony restriction is being contested it is likely that the three mile limit may be brought into the case and as a result it appears that is is also in jeopardy.

BEE LAW DEFENSE FUND-- Cherrel Budge Secretary Treasurer of the Montana State Beekeepers Association says We have had good response from the Beekeepers in Montana in regards to donating money for the lawyer fees in our pending court case However many of our commercial beekeepers have not sent in any. We would urge you to send in your 5¢ per colony as it is your bee territory that is in jeopardy. We would like to thank all those that have already contributed. Anyone wishing to donate to this fund may send their money to Cherrel Budge, Secretary-Treasurer Montana State Beekeepers Association. Box 273 Harlowton, Montana 59036

BEE RESEARCH ASSOCIATION-- The Bee Research Association is an international non-profit organization established in 1949 for the purpose of the advancement of beekeeping research and the dissemination of beekeeping information. The Association has members in 96 countries of the world. It keeps in touch with 500 research institutions in different parts of the world, scans their publications selects information of value and translates from 50 languages.

The Association provides many services to beekeepers and research scientists of the world. It publishes three journals- Bee World, a quarterly publication devoted to news about the Association recent research topics of general interest, and information about beekeeping in general Apicultural Abstracts, a quarterly publication which lists summaries of scientific research papers published throughout the world and Journal of Apicultural Research a journal of original research papers selected by an advisory board of leading bee scientists.

The Bee Research Association also provides a thorough library service to members. It's library has 20,000 scientific reprints 3,000 books and 6,000 volumes of periodicals along with 1,400 translations of research papers. The library also has microfilm and a computer publication search and retrieval system available to members.

BEE RESEARCH ASSOCIATION CONTINUED

The State Apiarist is the Bee Research Association Regional Representative for Montana. Anyone wishing more information about the Bee Research Association, or would like to become a member of this prestigious organization may contact the State Apiarist or write the Bee Research Association Hill House Chalfont St Peter, Gerrards Cross Buckinghamshire England SL9 ONR. Rates for membership to the Association are

INDIVIDUAL MEMBERSHIP
With Bee World. $11.00
With Bee World and Apicultural Abstracts..... 25.00
With Bee World and Journal of Apicultural Research..... .. 19.00
With all B.B.A. journals 32.00
Associates (without journals). 3.50

INSTITUTIONS
Corporate Membership with Bee World only.. ..... 40.00
Corporate Membership with all BRA journals..... ..... 60.00

BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATIONS (Local associations with no paid officers)
With Bee World 11.00
Other journals as for Individual Members

MONTANA TRADE SHOWCASE '76 The primary purpose of this show is to provide wide exposure of Montana s Agricultural products to both foreign and domestic consumers We will be sending invitations to a list of 5 000 foreign buyers and 5 000 domestic buyers.

Plans for the Montana Trade Showcase 76 are progressing well. The Showcase is scheduled for March 30 and 31, April 1 and 2 1976 in Billings, Montana. The first day of the Trade Show will be an informational briefing for exhibitors on the various aspects of domestic and International trade The balance of the trade show will be for foreign and domestic buyers to see the exhibits and discuss business with the individual exhibitors

There will also be an International Lounge provided for the buyer and exhibitor to privately discuss business deals.

Anyone desiring more information regarding participation in the Trade Show should contact Joe Lundberg, Marketing and Transportation Division Department of Agriculture Helena Montana 59601 Phone 449-3144.

SOUTH AMERICAN BEES --(Reprinted from August 1975 issue of American Bee Journal)

In case you think the hysterical, irresponsible news releases on the bees of South America have about run their course you should know that even now leaders of the industry are being questioned on the same subject, with an article in Reader's Digest as the next major offensive It seems unlikely that this august magazine will do more than follow suit on the science fiction approach, so brace yourselves for another round of front page idiocy from all forms of news media.

Even the normally conservative approach of Paul Harvey, noted radio celebrity joined in with a further distortion of fact, ludicrous to anyone with even elementary knowledge of honey bees but he made it all sound most authentic in his urbane way So now we have been subjected to ridiculous distortions of the truth by newspapers magazines, radio and TV.

Regrettably much of the fault is of our own making. Satirically speaking, few if any, within our own industry genuinely are concerned that South American bees will conquer the western hemisphere. Most of those who do concede that the behavior of the species is somewhat more aggressive than our own also privately admit that tools are already available within this country to contain any inroads that ever will be made. The industry leaders who have been interviewed later defend their remarks as being 'far out of context' and deny responsibility. Most of them are veterans of news reporting, and should have recognized in the beginning the peril they were helping to create.

Perhaps someone within the industry can restore reason. Perhaps someone within the industry knows how to present a reasoned approach to the story. If they do now is the time to come forward. Right now, before commercial men face severe pressure on locations before the farmer is further alienated toward bees

SOUTH AMERICAN BEES CONTINUED

and before the hobbyist begins to believe all he hears. Mercy, just think of it, honey bees that thrive in any climate any geographical locale and on top of that can sting up to 60 times each. Absurd. Equally absurd that our industry has helped create this fiction

WHOLE WHEAT BREAD RECIPE--This recipe was submitted to the newsletter by Peggy Smoot of Power, Montana. She indicated the recipe developed by Barbara Chambers is one of the best bread recipes using honey she has tried. This recipe is just one of many good recipes available in the booklet 'Honey Recipes From The Big Sky Country' published by the Montana State Beekeepers Association.

WHOLE WHEAT BREAD

7 cups warm water
2 pkgs. dry yeast
1 cup honey
2 tbs Lecithin (optional)
1/4 cup peanut oil
4 eggs
2-3 tbs. sesame seeds
3 tbs. salt
1 raw unpeeled potato
whole wheat flour

In a large bowl combine dry yeast lecithin honey, warm water (6 cups) and potato (blend potato with 1 cup water in blender and then add to mixture). Stir in enough whole wheat flour to make a thick spongy sticky dough. Cover with dish towel and let rise until light and double ADD eggs oil, salt, sesame seeds and mix together Stir in as much flour as possible. Turn out on floured board and knead until no longer sticky. Place in well oiled bowl and let rise until double. Knead in sufficient flour if necessary (I usually don't need anymore). Place in well oiled loaf pans and shape any way desired. Let rise 3rd time. Place in oven at 400° for 10 minutes then turn down to 350° for 45 minutes. (Makes 5-6 loaves)

BUY--SELL OR TRADE SECTION--All non-commercial ads will be accepted in this section Ads should be as brief and concise as possible. The ads may be open (showing name and address of individual placing the ad) or blind (where a code number is used in place of the name and address).

WANTED. One to fifty colonies of bees. Also wanted supers with drawn comb.
Contact Philip L. Hoag P O Box 73, Alberton Montana 59820

WAX RENDERING Smoot Honey Company Power MT Phone 406-463-2227
cappings - 15¢)
slumgum - 20¢) 1b. on rendered wax
old combs - 30¢)
Refuse from old combs that have already been run 30¢ or more.

ATTENTION NETA BECK Your honey recipe booklet is ready to be mailed to you, however your mailing address has been misplaced. Contact Cherrel Budge, Secretary-Treasurer, Montana State Beekeepers Association Box 273, Harlowton Montana 59036.

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The next newsletter is scheduled to come out near the end of December. Anyone wishing to place ads in the newsletter or write articles to be included should have them into the editor's office before December 15 1975

APICULTURE DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AIRPORT WAY BUILDING WEST
1300 CEDAR STREET
HELENA MONTANA 59601

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STATE DOCUMENTS
AUG 4 1975

MONTANA

BEEKEEPING

JULY 1975 *NEWS* *No. 7*

EDITOR WILL KISSINGER, STATE APIARIST

Published by the Montana Department of Agriculture in cooperation
with the Montana State Beekeepers Association

REGIONAL REPORTS

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Data obtained from the regional reporters is generalized for each region of the state and may not apply to specific localized areas of a region.

RETAIL HONEY PRICES

Container size	Statewide average	Range
12 oz.	82¢	79¢ to 87¢
1 lb.	98¢	75¢ to $1.20
5 lb.	$4.05	$3.25 to $4.54

WHOLESALE HONEY PRICES-----Wholesale honey prices were reported as being somewhere in the area of 42¢ to 48¢ container exchanged with the average around 45¢ per pound. Almost all reporters indicated they thought the prices were remaining stable however with the new crop coming in this may change.

SPRING BUILDUP---- Spring buildup was reported as being poor in almost all areas of the state with the exception of the south central and parts of western Montana, which reported normal buildup.

CONDITION OF HONEY PLANTS-----Most reporters indicated honey plants as being in good to excellent condition with the exception of the southwest area of the state east of the continental divide, which reported that plants were in poor condition.

HONEY FLOW CONDITIONS-----Almost all areas of the state which reported that honey flows had started as of July 15 1975 indicated that the flow was normal to excellent. The editor, however, has heard numerous complaints that even though the nector flow is good most bees aren't strong enough to take full advantage of it.

TOPICS OF GENERAL INTEREST

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BEE POISONING DANGER

At the present time there appears to be a severe grasshopper infestation building up in sections of the eastern two-thirds of the state. This being the case there will most likely be heavy applications of insecticides in the infested areas. Applications of insecticides ranging from parathion to Sevin (both deadly to bees) have already been sprayed in some areas. It may be advisable that beekeepers notify each of their apiary landowners of the threat insecticides pose to honeybees (e.g. form letters, etc.). In this way the landowner may take your bees into consideration when applying insecticides.

During a recent discussion with a pesticide company representative, the point was made that several insecticide applicators had complained to the representative that after finding apiaries in areas they were to spray they tried to notify the owner of the bees but were unable to find the beekeepers name or address posted near the apiary. It is important that the pink apiary registration cards be posted at each apiary not only because it is required by state law, but also that individuals such as pesticide applicators can contact you when necessary

It should also be noted that under the ASCS Beekeeper Indemnity Program each beekeeper must show that he took reasonable steps to prevent or reduce the effect of any pesticides which damaged his bees. Posting of the pink registration cards at each appropriate apiary could possibly be considered one of these reasonable steps.

Bee Poisoning Danger Continued

Listed below are the steps beekeepers and insecticide applicators can take to prevent or reduce bee poisoning as developed by Dr. Carl Johansen of the Washington State University.

WHAT THE BEEKEEPER CAN DO

1. Post your name address, and phone number in printing large enough to be read at some distance in all apiaries so you can be contacted readily to move the colonies when hazardous sprays are to be applied. Our tests have shown that about 90 percent of the killing of bees by parathion occurs during the first 24 hours after application. Do not move hives back into parathion-treated fields until at least 36 hours after the application
2. Choose apiary sites that are relatively isolated from intensive insecticide applications and not normally subjected to drift of chemicals. Establish holding yards of honey bee colonies at least 3 miles from orchards being treated with toxic materials.
3. Learn about pest control problems and programs so you can develop mutually beneficial agreements with growers concerning pollination service and prudent use of pesticides.
4. Cover honey bee colonies with wet burlap for 2 or 3 days to protect them from the initial hazards of an insecticide. Such covers should be put over the hives during the night before the crop is treated and should be kept wet during use. This suggestion is listed last because it has been of limited benefit and most find it impractical.

WHAT THE PESTICIDE APPLICATORS CAN DO

1. Do not apply insecticides that are toxic to bees on crops in bloom, including cover crops in orchards and adjacent crops or interplants. With aerial application do not turn the aircraft or transport materials back and forth across blossoming fields. Ground application is generally less hazardous than aerial application because there is less drift of the pesticides and smaller acreages are treated at one time.
2. Apply certain chemicals only in late evening, night, or early morning while bees are not actively foraging (generally between 6 p.m. and 7 a.m. in Washington). Evening applications are generally less hazardous to bees than early morning applications. When high temperatures cause bees to start foraging earlier than usual, (e.g. 5.30 a.m.) application time should be shifted accordingly, likewise for evening applications for warm weather sometimes extends bee foraging to 8 p.m.
3. Do not dump unused dusts or sprays where they might become a bee poisoning hazard. Sometimes bees collect any type of fine dust material when pollen is not readily available Under such conditions they may actually carry pesticide dusts back to the colony.
4. Use insecticides that are relatively nonhazardous to bees whenever such choices are consistent with other pest control considerations.
5. Choose the less hazardous insecticide formulations. Our tests have consistently indicated that dusts are more hazardous than sprays of the same insecticide. Emulsifiable (liquid) formulations usually have a shorter residual toxicity to bees than do wettable powders. Granular formulations are low in hazard to bees.
6. Contact the beekeeper and ask him to remove his colonies from the area (or keep the bees confined during the application period) before applying hazardous pesticides when such measures are feasible and of value.

Anyone wishing to obtain free complete copies of this publication can write to Washington Cooperative Extension Service Washington State University, Pullman, Washington 99163. Publication E M. 3473 (SR) entitled How To Reduce Poisoning of Bees From Pesticides

MONTANA HONEY QUEEN CANDIDATE CHOSEN----The general consensus at the last Montana State Beekeepers Association convention indicated that Montana should have a Honey Queen Program. In concurance with this consensus a honey queen has been chosen. She is Linda Budge of Harlowton, Montana.

Linda Budge is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Larry Budge of Harlowton Montana. She is 17 years old and will be a Senior at Harlowton High School. She is active in music pep club, GAA, girl s basketball girl's track and was Homecoming Queen Candidate

Linda represented the Beekeepers in the parades on the 3rd and fourth

Montana Honey Queen Continued

of July. She will be appearing in the State Fair at Great Falls during the week of July 26 to August 2nd. There will be a booth there for the Montana State Beekeepers and also the Great Falls Hobbyist Club. She will be at Big Sky at our Convention. If any other group would like to have her appear we would be glad to try to make the arrangements She will not go to Philadelphia this year for the National Convention because she is not old enough. If funds can be arranged she will represent us at Texas next year. As yet there are no funds for the State Queen Program so she is doing this promotion on her own.

It is hoped that Linda has much success in her honey promotional efforts across the state on behalf of the Montana State Beekeepers Association. Anyone wishing to have Linda help them in their promotional programs at fairs, etc., can contact Mrs Cherrel Budge Box 273, Harlowton, Montana 59036. Phone - 632-4654.

STUDENT EDUCATION LOANS AVAILABLE FROM MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Students of farm families or students enrolled in agricultural curriculum can obtain government insured loans from the Montana Department of Agriculture to continue their education in college or in vo-cational tecnical education schools. The loans are limited to an individual in the amount of loan needed for the education cost and not to exceed $2 500 for an academic year and with a grand maximum total of $10,000. The interest rate is 7% per annum.

Repayment of the loan will begin just as soon as the student completes his training and is employed and in no case later than nine (9) months after graduation. In drop-out cases repayments must begin at once.

Application for these loans are made with the Student Aid Officer at any of the Montana State Institutions. More information on these loans can be obtained by contacting the Commissioner of Agriculture Montana Department of Agriculture Helena, Montana 59601.

BEES CAN T SWIM VERY WELL---- Have you ever seen a honeybee swim the backstroke? Or seen one set a new world s record for treading water? If not the reason probably is that honeybees cannot swim very well, as indicated by the fact that a large number of bee hives were either destroyed or severely damaged during the June floods which ravaged numerous counties of Montana, particularly the central and northcentral parts of Montana. According to partial data obtained an estimated 1,000 to 1,200 honeybee hives were damaged or destroyed. The damage is estimated at $40,000 to $50 000.

Many reports were received of beekeepers valiantly thrashing through waist deep flood waters to retrieve flooded or stranded hives. Many used small boats to ferry hives to safety. If it were not for the diligent efforts of many beekeepers, the number of hives damaged or destroyed would have been much greater.

HOBBYIST SECTION---HONEY REMOVAL AND EXTRACTION--- Before the honey can be extracted, it must first be removed from the colony. There are many ways of doing so however two lend themselves well to the hobbyist since they are both easy and inexpensive The first method involves brushing the bees off of each honey comb with a bee brush (available from any bee supply company) as they are removed from the honey supers. The bees should be brushed down in front of the hive and the comb immediately placed into an empty super rim which should be placed behind the hive. It is important that this process be done quickly especially in the fall when robbing may be a problem.

The second method involves removing the inner cover from the top of the hive and placing it below the honey supers which are to be removed. A Porter bee escape is then placed in the inner cover hole and the supers replaced on top. The bee escape is so designed that it will let bees pass through from the top but not from the bottom. Usually within two days most of the bees will have left the honey supers. To insure the effectiveness of the bee escape method it is important that all the honey to be removed is sealed and that the equipment is bee tight.

After removal of the honey supers, the honey is ready to be removed from the combs Again there are many and varied ways of extracting honey. Many hobbyists have a neighboring hobbyist or commercial beekeeper extract their honey for them however, many also obtain their own equipment. If one does his own extracting it is important that it be done in a bee tight building to prevent robbing by neighboring honeybees.

Honey Removal and Extraction Continued

The basic extracting equipment used by most hobbyists includes an uncapping knife a small manually operated two or four frame reversible basket extractor, a settling tank (preferable stainless steel), and a supply of cheesecloth. The uncapping knife is used to cut the cappings off the sealed cells of honey. A long knife heated in hot water may be used or else an electrically heated uncapping knife may be purchased from any bee supply company.

Instructions for operating reversible extractors are usually included with any new extractor, however these general guidelines can most often be used. After putting the uncapped frames into the extractor baskets, spin the extractor from one-half to one minute so that part of the honey is removed from one side of the frame (side 1). Then reverse the baskets and spin the centrifuge for three to four minutes at 90 rpm or until all of the honey is extracted from the second side of the frame (side 2). Reverse the baskets again and centrifuge the rest of the honey out of side one of the frames. One point to remember when using an extractor is that one should start spinning the extractor at a slow speed and gradually increase it until the maximum rpm is reached.

After the honey is extracted it should be strained. This is easily done by straining the honey through four layers of cheesecloth into the settling tank. When the strained honey has settled for a period of time a white foam will settle on top of the honey. This can be easily removed by placing a wetted layer of cheesecloth on top of the foam. The foam will then adhere to the cheesecloth when it is rolled up.

Since a certain amount of honey will remain with the cappings when they are removed, it is necessary to drain them. This is done by placing the cappings in two or three layers of cheesecloth or a hardware cloth basket and letting them drain in a warm room above a settling tank for a week or more.

RESULTS OF SPRING NOSEMA SURVEY---Samples of bees were collected from 22 apiaries across Montana during March 1975. After analysis under a microscope it was found that 39% of the samples had detectable levels of Nosema. In comparing the results of this year's Nosema survey with that of last year s, it would appear that fewer apiaries had Nosema in 1975's survey however, the average degree of severity of Nosema was higher in 1975. This was indicated by the fact that 36% of the samples had Nosema at levels high enough to warrant treatment with Fumidal B, in comparison to only 20% in 1974.

BUY-SELL-OR TRADE SECTION ---All non-commercial ads will be accepted in this section. Ads should be as brief and concise as possible The ads may be open (showing name and address of individual placing the ad) or blind (where a code number is used in place of the name and address).
Below are the ads which have been received:

FOR SALE 1 stainless steel 45 frame Root extractor
1 Root horizontal uncapping knife (uncapper)
Contact Earl Barnes, Dillon MT 59725 Phone 406-683-4430

WANTED 20 frame radial extractor w/w.o. motor
Contact Tom French, Rte. 1 Box 1042 Hamilton MT 59840 Phone 406-363-1[illegible]

WAX RENDERING: Smoot Honey Company, Power, MT Phone 406-463-2227
cappings - 15¢)
slumgum - 20¢) 1b. on rendered wax
old combs - 30¢)
Refuse from old combs that have already been run 30¢ or more.

WANTED: Copy of book 'Bees Are My Business', - Smoot Honey Company

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The next newsletter is scheduled to come out near the end of October. Anyone wishing to place ads in the newsletter or write articles to be included should have them into the editors office before October 15, 1975.

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STATE DOCUMENTS

MONTANA

BEEKEEPING

APRIL 1975 NEWS NO. 6

EDITOR: WILL KISSINGER STATE APIARIST

Published by the Montana Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the Montana State Beekeepers Association

The regional reports have been deleted this issue due to a lack of information from reporters.

TOPICS OF GENERAL INTEREST

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ASSESSMENT VALUE OF HONEYBEE HIVES FOR TAXING PURPOSES---1975

Honeybee hives are classified as livestock. The following assessment value is that recommended by the County Assessors' Association and approved by the Montana Department of Revenue.

Bee Housing Equipment - Per Hive - Good.....$12.00
(Extractors, Comb Honey Supers, Uncapping Knives and Machines, Storage Tanks, Hand Trucks and Barrel Trucks, Capping Driers and Melters Miscellaneous Tools).....
.....At discretion of Assessor

DEADLINE FOR INCLUSION IN ASCS BEEKEEPER INDEMNITY PROGRAM

If you wish to have your bees protected under the ASCS-Beekeeper Indemnity Program, it is required that you list the number of bees and apiary locations you have in the state with the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation County Office in the county where you are headquartered before July 15 of each year. Since the State Apiarist already has a copy of your apiary registrations, a copy can be sent to the appropriate ASCS officials for you. If you should desire this service, please notify the State Apiarist before June 30, 1975 if you have not done so yet. If you wish more information about the ASCS-Beekeeper Indemnity Program, contact your County ASCS office.

FUNDING OF HONEY RECIPE BOOKLET

The first printing of the honey recipe booklet 'Honey Recipes From The Big Sky Country' was so popular and successful that all 5,000 copies were distributed within several months. An attempt is now being made to fund a second printing of the honey recipe booklet, which will be expanded to include canning and preserving recipes. The current bid for printing of an additional 5,000 copies is $880.00. The Montana Department of Agriculture has agreed to contribute $100.00 towards the printing. The remaining $780.00 must be made up by the Montana State Bee-Keepers Association, however due to a lack of funds, the Association will have to make up the $780.00 difference in prepaid orders for the cookbook from beekeepers and other interested individuals. At the time when enough funds to equal $780.00 is reached through orders for the cookbook, the second printing will be made and copies then sent out to those individuals who placed orders. The cost will be 20¢ per copy. All orders should be sent to Mrs. Laurence Budge, Secretary-Treasurer, Montana State Beekeepers Association, Box 272, Harlowton, Montana 59036. Make checks or money orders payable to the Montana State Beekeepers Association. It is hoped that as many beekeepers as possible will take advantage of this offer since the honey recipe booklet is such a good method of promoting honey.

NEW APICULTURE LAW PAMPHLETS

Enclosed is a copy of the new Apiculture Law and Regulations pamphlet. The content of the law and regulations remain the same except for regulation 83450, paragraph 2 and 3 (page 11), which are admendments to the regulations.

MONTANA STATE LIBRARY
930 East Lyndale Avenue
Helena, Montana 59601

BEEKEEPINGS RECORDS BOOK

A beekeeping records book was developed by Professor W. L. Gojmerac of the University of Wisconsin. The booklet entitled "Beekeeping Records" (No. A2655) is intended to help commercial as well as hobbyist beekeepers with their accounting records. Included in the booklet are tables for depreciation schedules and investment summaries, as well as operating income and expenses, and capital sales and purchases. Copies of the booklet can be obtained from:

Agricultural Bulletin Building
1535 Observatory Drive
Madison, Wisconsin 53706

The cost of each copy is 35¢.

DID YOU KNOW?

The insecticide carbaryl (Sevin^{R}) is very dangerous to honeybees in that the bees carry the insecticide back to the hive in pollen which is feed to larvae, thus killing them. Recently a research scientist showed that if honey and pollen containing carbaryl were kept at room temperature, the carbaryl remained unchanged for 6-9 months. Even boiling for 3 hours did not completely destroy it.

The honeybee is vitally important to the U.S. economy in that it is a major pollinator of legume seeds and fruit and vegetable crops. About $3.3 billion worth of agricultural crops are completely dependent on pollination by insects before crops can produce. Honeybees pollinate an estimated 85 percent of this total. An additional $4 billion worth of agricultural crops benefit to some extent from insect pollination. (Reprinted from USDA News Bulletin)

HOBBYIST SECTION - SUBURBAN BEEKEEPING (Reprinted from "Honeybees And You" Bulletin 585, Cooperative Extension Service/Ohio State University)

A successful hobbyist's bee colonies do not interfere with or bother the neighbors. Manipulate honeybees with your neighbors foremost in mind, so they will have no reason to complain. IN MOST INSTANCES WHERE NEIGHBORS COMPLAIN, BEE COLONIES MUST BE RELOCATED.

MAINTAIN GENTLE COLONIES

Colonies of bees that attempt to sting each time hives are examined or that have bees hovering repeatedly around the bee veil are better in the open country. If a colony becomes mean for any reason, a new queen of gentle stock will usually change the temperment. To insure gentle bees year around, select hybrid bee varieties for suburban areas.

PREVENT SWARMING WHENEVER POSSIBLE

While swarming honeybees are quite gentle, they are still a nuisance. To avoid swarming, provide adequate room in the brood chambers and adequate storage areas for honey. Colonies that persist in queen rearing should be divided. Learn how to capture swarms and if you do not want the bees, contact your county agent who has a local "swarm list" of persons who will remove swarms as a public service.

KEEP WATER IN THE BEE YARD

Bees need water to dilute honey and to cool the colony. When water is not close by or provided by the beekeeper, bees may visit swimming pools, bird baths, or any other place they can find water. When using open containers to supply water, place floating blocks, wire, or some other material for the bees to stand on when gathering water. A drop pail with a stone-filled container is ideal for "watering" bees.

USE A HEDGE OR FENCE

Colonies in closely populated areas should have a hedge or a fence around them. This removes the colonies from view, cuts down on vandalism and, most important, causes the bees to fly upwards and over people's heads when foraging from the hive. Shrubs and trees, attractive to honeybees, can be planted when constructing such hedges, thus increasing bees pasturage.

KEEP ROBBING BY BEES TO A MINIMUM

When manipulating and examining hives, avoid exposing honey by leaving hive open too long. Such exposure encourages robber bees. Once bees start robbing, it is difficult to stop them. A robbing condition produces aggravated bees and greatly influences searching behavior, particularly when food is scarce. This often produces mean colonies. When examining hives, cover honey supers. Do not leave honey supers open or exposed for very long when robbing is prevalent.

EXTRACTING EQUIPMENT

Usually, hobby beekeepers cannot justify the cost of extraction equipment. Hobbyists should make arrangements with other beekeepers to extract honey in a cooperative basis, or produce only cut comb honey from one or two colonies.

SUBURBAN BEEKEEPING CONTINUED

Commercial and sideline beekeepers must justify extraction equipment on a business like basis.

Home beekeeping operations seldom can support more than five colonies. Often hobbyists lack adequate equipment and time to properly manage more than this number of colonies.

HOBBYIST CLUB STARTED IN GREAT FALLS

A beekeeping hobbyist club has been established in Great Falls for beekeepers in the north central part of Montana. Individuals wanting further information about the club may contact Mike Winters, 2405-6th Street N.W., Great Falls, MT 59401 Phone 452-5679. The next meeting is scheduled to be held May 8, 1975 at 7:00 p.m. in the Inservice Conference room of the Deaconness Hospital (corner of 26th Street and 12th Avenue South.)

BUY-SELL-OR TRADE SECTION --- All non-commercial ads will be accepted in this section. Ads should be as brief and concise as possible. The ads may be open (showing name and address of individual placing the ad) or blind (where a code number is used in place of the name and address). Below are the ads which have been received:

FOR SALE: Check with us for extra queens and bulk bees after the middle of April.

Contact Wade Taylor, Box 153, Stanford, MT 59479 Phone 566-2673

WANTED: Used extracting equipment, centrifuge and boiler
Contact J. McGahan, Box 71, Arlee, MT 59821 Phone 726-3480

The next newsletter is scheduled to come out near the end of July. Anyone wishing to place ads in the newsletter or write articles to be included should have them into the editors office before July 15, 1975.

MONTANA STATE BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION

With recent developments in the beekeeping industry it has become important that both commercial and hobbyist beekeepers play a role in directing the future of beekeeping. One of the best ways of doing so is to become an active member of the Montana State Beekeepers Association. As written in the Constitution of the Association "It is the objective of the organization to promote the general interest of the pursuit of bee culture and the general welfare of Montana beekeepers." If you are not already a member and would like to become one, please fill in the following application.

Cut along dotted line

MONTANA STATE BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION

Membership Application Blank

Membership dues schedule:

0-300 colonies	$ 5.00
301-500 colonies	$15.00
501- and over	$25.00
Dealers, handlers, and manufacturers	$25.00
Sustaining members	$50.00

Enclosed are Montana State Beekeepers Association dues in the amount of $_____ for the calendar year, 19___.

NAME_____

ADDRESS_____

CITY_____ STATE_____ ZIP CODE_____

Send Application and dues to:
Mrs. Lawrence Budge, Secretary
Montana State Beekeepers Association
Box 272
Harlowton, Montana 59036

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STATE DOCUMENTS

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JANUARY 1975

MONTANA BEEKEEPING NEWS

NO. 5

EDITOR: MILL KISSINGER, STATE APIARIST

Published by the Montana Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the Montana State Beekeepers Association

REGIONAL REPORTS

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Data obtained from the regional reporters is generalized for each region of the state and may not apply to specific localized areas of a region.

RETAIL HONEY PRICES

Container size	Statewide average	Range
12 oz.	77¢	73¢ to 79¢
1 lb.	93¢	89¢ to 98¢
5 lb.	$4.03	$3.49 to $4.45

WHOLESALE HONEY PRICES----The current market situation appears to be unstable. Prices vary considerable depending on who one talks with. Most of the regional reporters indicated a wholesale price of somewhere between 42¢-49¢. Many beekeepers feel as though honey prices will stabilize after the national conventions are over.

HONEY BUYER ACTIVITY---All reporters indicated buyer activity was below normal or non-existent. This seems rather peculiar considering that the retail market is very strong at the present.

MOISTURE---Most reporters indicated that moisture was below normal. All are hoping that there will be adequate spring moisture.

TOPICS OF GENERAL INTEREST

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MONTANA STATE BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION CONVENTION(held November 15 & 16, 1974 at Wolf Point, Montana)

Rather than repeat verbatum, the minutes of the convention, which were quite lengthy, the editor has picked a few of the major points of the minutes to be printed here.

The annual meeting was called to order by President Russell Mitchell at 9:00 A.M. November 15, 1974. Invocation was given by Bishop Norman Mitchell.

A memorial was conducted by Larry Budge for Irving Ohmstede who passed away shortly before the convention.

Jim Knopp of the USDA Plant Protection and Quarantine Service gave a report on the grasshopper control program in Montana. He indicated that his office works very closely with the ASCS office in making sure that all beekeepers who have bees in an area to be sprayed are notified 7 days in advance. He also noted that 60,000 acres were sprayed in 1974 and also that July is the month when most grasshopper control spraying is done.

Dennis Smoot gave a report on the Honey Defense Fund. During the report he passed around a sample of isomerized corn syrup along with a sample of honey. The beekeepers in the audience were hard pressed to distinguish between the two. This indicates the seriousness of the isomerized syrup situation which the beekeeping industry faces.

Dr. Floyd Moeller of the USDA Bee Management Lab in Madison, Wisconsin spoke on overwintering and spring management. He emphasized many points, however two major points mentioned were control of Nosema disease and the feeding of pollen supplement in the spring. (An article about supplement feeding is printed later in this newsletter.)

A discussion panel on overwintering was held next. Overwintering was discussed from several different viewpoints. Jack Smith of Beaverlodge, Alberta, Canada discussed normal outdoor overwintering of hives. Harvey Kindall of White Sulphur Springs, Montana discussed the methods of "root ceilor" indoor overwintering used by himself. Dr. Moeller spoke on the theoretical and scientific aspects of overwintering.

The next morning the business meeting was convened. Following is listed a few of the major resolutions passed and also a list of the new

MONTANA STATE LIBRARY
930 East Lyndale Avenue
Helena, Montana 59601

Convention Continued

officers and directors of the Association.

Resolution No. 2: Whereas: Montana does not have a state insect let it be resolved that Montana adopt the Honey Bee as the state insect.

Resolution No. 5: Whereas: Be it resolved that the Montana State Beekeepers Association go on record supporting the U.S. Senate bill No. 3901. The Agricultural and Rural Commodities Transportation Act of 1974. And that a letter be sent acknowledging such, to all supporters of the bill.

Resolution No. 10: Be it resolved that the Montana State Beekeepers Association assembled at Wolf Point, Montana November 16, 1974 go on record that Beekeeping and Honey productions is an agriculture pursuit: and assessment of the facilities and property envolved for city, county, and Montana taxes be based on this premiss.

Resolution No. 11: Be it resolved that Montana State Beekeepers Association support the program in the definition of pure honey and support the efforts of the American Beekeeping Federation to keep artificial honey off the shelves.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE MONTANA STATE BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION

OFFICERS	President -	Lawrence Budge, Harlowton, MT
	Vice President -	Dave Castleberry, Glasgow, MT
	Secretary-Treasurer -	Cheryl Budge, Harlowton, MT
DIRECTORS		
	3 year term -	Norman Mitchell, Missoula, MT
		Robert Buhmann, Zurich, MT
		Robert Flick, Jr., Big Timber, MT
	2 year term -	Earl Barnes, Dillon, MT
		Wade Taylor, Stanford, MT
	1 year term -	Rae Murphy, Livingston, MT
		Doyle Anderson, Chinook, MT

It was suggested at the close of the convention that the 1975 beekeepers convention be held at the Big Sky Resort near Bozeman. At the present it is tentatively scheduled that the convention will be held at Big Sky November 14 and 15, 1975.

LAST CHANCE---The beekeeping display board developed by the Montana State Beekeepers Association will be displayed in the Capital Rotunda during this years legislature session. This will be your last chance to have your honey labels put into the display so that the Senators and Representatives can see them. If you haven't a label in the display yet, please send the State Apiarist a copy so that they can be put into the display.

SUPPLEMENTAL POLLEN FEEDING- based on handout from the USDA Bee Management Lab, Madison, Wisconsin.

Nos

The production of brood late in winter and early in spring can be sustained and stimulated by feeding a mixture of pollen (25%) and expeller processed soybean flour or "Wheast" (75%). Brood production during this period will enable colonies to replace overwintering bees with young bees and will greatly help the colonies to develop maximum populations for the honey flow. The supplemented pollen is also useful in developing new colonies from package bees. During the spring colonies lacking a reserve of pollen often curtail brood rearing and dwindle because weather prevents their gathering pollen from the field. In too many cases colonies have to build up during the honey

Supplemental Pollen Feeding Continued

flow because they lack pollen for early brood rearing. Pollen supplement does not take the place of honey reserves, in fact honey consumption is increased as brood rearing is increased, causing a greater need for the beekeeper to watch for honey shortages.

The formula for the supplemented pollen cake consists of one part dry matter (1 part pollen and 3 parts of soybean flour) and two parts sugar sirup (2 parts sugar and 1 part water) by weight. If "Wheast" is used, use 6 or 7 parts sugar to one part water.

Dry pollen softens readily in water but not in sugar sirup, therefore the desired amount of pollen should be added to the water before dissolving the sugar. The pollen supplement for feeding 45 colonies once can be conveniently mixed in a medium-size tub by adding 5 pounds of pollen to 14 pounds of hot water. Then stir in 26 pounds of sugar until dissolved or in suspension. Finally add 15 pounds of soybean flour and mix thoroughly. If "Wheast" is used, cut back the water in this mix to 5 pounds and increase the sugar by 10 pounds.

Approximately 1-1/2 pounds of supplement is placed on a piece of wax paper for each colony. The hive cover is removed and the bees smoked down from the top of the frames. The cake should be placed directly over the center of the cluster and the paper left on top. The inner cover is replaced in an inverted position to provide space for the cake. Sufficient supplement is given at one time to last 10 to 14 days and a new supply added before the previous cake is entirely consumed.

In cases where a supply of pollen is not available, soybean flour or "Wheast" alone can be mixed with the sirup and fed in the same manner provided the bees are able to get some pollen from the field.

Soybean flour produced in an expeller screw press must be used for bee feeding rather than that made by the solvent process. Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Soy Flour Dept., 4666 Faries Parkway, Decatur, Illinois 62521, manufactures soybean flour by the expeller process. Do not use soybean meal since it is too coarse for the bees to eat. A substitute for soybean flour is animal "Wheast", presently made from whey and dry milk solids and available from H.V. Nootbaar & Co., 890 S. Arroyo Parkway, Pasadena, California 91105. When ordering "Wheast" specify that you want the type with low ash content. These names are given as a matter of convenience and no endorsement as to price or quality is implied.

AMERICAN BEEKEEPING FEDERATION CONVENTION IN BOISE, IDAHO

The 31st Annual Federation Convention is scheduled for January 20 through January 25, 1975 at the Roadway Inn, Boise, Idaho. It is strongly urged that as many Montana beekeepers attend as possible since it may be quite some time before another national beekeeping convention is held so close to Montana. For reservations contact the Roadway Inn, (208)343-1871.

EXTENDER GREASE PADDIES---Several beekeepers across the state have tried grease paddies this last year and have noted a marked reduction in the number of diseased hives found. Below is the formula for the grease paddies for those who may be interested. The formula is as described by Dr. W. T. Wilson of the USDA Bee Disease Lab in Laramie, Wyoming.

FORMULA

18 tablespoons Terramycin (TM-25)
3 lbs. vegetable shortening
6 lbs. granular sugar

Mix thoroughly and wrap each paddy in wax paper. Many beekeepers heat the shortening to room temperature or just above to make mixing easier. Several beekeepers have also found that bakery bread mixers can be used very effectively to mix the paddies.

Nos

TREATMENT SIZE

1/2 lb. paddies will treat 18 normal hives.
1/4 lb. paddies (used for packages and nucs) will treat 36 colonies.

USE - unfold waxpaper. Place paddies on the top bars in the brood nest area so that the bees are in contact with it or in the center of the brood nest between the brood chambers. Under normal conditions the paddy can be expected to last six weeks. Treatments should be made in the spring and fall for best results.

STORAGE - Keep the paddies as cool as possible in storage.

Anyone wishing more details about this type of drug treatment may contact the State Apiarist.

DID YOU KNOW---The word honey is mentioned more than 60 times in the bible thus indicating how important honey was down through the centuries. One of the more notable quotations from the bible is from Proverbs 24:13-14

> "My son, eat thou honey, because it is good, and the honeycomb, which is sweet to thy taste. So shall the knowledge of wisdom be unto thy soul."

NOW, THE BEE SHORTAGE(Reprinted from Newsweek November 11, 1974 Page 109)

In West Germany, this year's apple harvest fell 41 per cent short of the 1973 crop. In Burma, a large sunflower plantation failed to produce any seed for the second year in a row. In Tunisia, a sudden slump in production caused honey prices to double. The major reason in every case: a steady and continuing decline in the world's population of bees. During the past decade, the number of man-tended bee colonies used to pollinate crops has fallen by 11 per cent--a net decrease of almost 200 billion bees and one that agriculturists see as an imminent threat to world food supplies. "Already there are 'cultural deserts' devoid of bees," said Prof. Wilhelm Drescher, director of Bonn University's Bee Institute, last week. "We wonder how long this decline can go on before it becomes impossible to pollinate all the crops that need bees."

The basic cause of the bees' demise, according to Apimondia, the Bucharest-based world bee-culture organizatiin, is technological progress. Growing urbanization, for example, is paving over many of the fields the insects use for nectar and pollen. Most important, many of the bees are succumbing, directly or indirectly, to the impact of pesticides. In West Germany, wheat farmers' herbicides are killing off the cornflowers on which bee colonies forage; in the U.S., pesticides aimed at gypsy moths and other scourges are also wreaking havoc on the beneficial bees; and two years ago, cotton farmers' insecticides wiped out one-third of the cultivated bees in Guatemala and Nicaragua.

RENT-A-SWARM: There are some bright spots for farmers who rely on bees to pollinate their crops. In some parts of the world nomadic beekeepers who rent out their swarms are replacing local apiarists--although the rentals are increasing steeply. Prof. Friedrich Ruttner of Frankfurt's Bee Genetics Institute has bred a bee that is both hardier and less aggressive than normal bees, because it is less likely to sting, it has obvious attractions for use near cities.

Nevertheless, Apimondia regards the decline in the world's bees as serious enough to warrant an unprecedented appeal for bee conservation this week during the World Food Conference in Rome. Among the steps suggested by the organization are curbs on pesticides, efforts to breed pesticide-resistant bees, and a "world honey bank' for lean years. "Bees' numbers should be growing to pollinate more fruit trees and help provide more food," said Apimondia president Veceslav Harhaj last week. 'Instead of the current 50 million colonies, we should have 200 million."

BUY-SELL-OR TRADE SECTION---All non-commercial adds will be accepted in this section. Adds should be as brief and concise as possible. The adds may be open (showing name and address of individual placing the add) or blind (where a code number is used in place of the name and address.)
Below is an add which has been received.

FOR SALE: 4 wheel drive fork truck with trailer
1,000 10 frame split boards made of 1/4' masonite
4 Powers type extractors
150 3 lb. heavy duty cages
Contact Wade Taylor, Box 153, Stanford, MT. 59479 Phone 566-2673

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The next newsletter is scheduled to come out near the end of April. Anyone wishing to place adds in the newsletter or write articles to be included should have them into the editors office before April 15, 1975.

Nos

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MONTANA BEEKEEPING NEWS

STATE DOCUMENTS
SEP 2 1 1974

SEPTEMBER 1974 NO. 4

EDITOR: WILL KISSINGER, STATE APIARIST

Published by the Montana Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the Montana State Beekeepers Association

REGIONAL REPORTS

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Data obtained from the regional reporters is generalized for each region of the state and may not apply to specific localized areas of region.

RETAIL HONEY PRICES

Container size	Statewide average	Range-
12 oz.	79¢	69¢ to 85¢
1 lb.	94¢	89¢ to 99¢
5 lb.	$4.10	$3.90 to $4.39

WHOLESALE HONEY PRICES

Statewide average	Range
50¢ / lb.	45¢ to 51¢

From all indications at the present it would appear that there was very short honey crops (66% of normal) in the United States and Canada. As a result it is expected that wholesale price of honey will increase considerable within the next several months. A price of 55¢ to 60¢ per pound is currently predicted.

HONEY BUYER ACTIVITY--Most reporters indicated normal buyer activity, however, two indicated that activity was below normal.

HONEY CROP ACROSS THE STATE --The Honey crop across Montana was quite spotty with most areas reporting below normal crops. The area west of the Continental Divide produced a good crop. It is estimated that the crop is 60% above normal in the Bitterroot valley and only 40% of normal in the South Central part of the state. Fergus county and the surrounding area reported a slightly above normal crop. Most other areas of the state reported below normal crops with a few isolated areas reporting normal crops.

SOIL MOISTURE-- All areas reported normal or above normal soil moisture.

TOPICS OF GENERAL INTEREST

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NOSEMA DISEASE

A major part of this newsletter is concerned with Nosema disease of honeybees and its treatment. The reason being that fall is the recommended time of the year to treat for Nosema to prevent the disease from developing the following spring.

SYMPTOMS

Nosema disease of honeybees is caused by a single-celled protozoan with the scientific name of *Nosema Apis* (Zander). The Nosema disease caused by this organism is widespread throughout the United States and may cause extensive loss of adult bees, especially in late winter and early spring. Most prominent bee researchers believe that Nosema causes more economic loss to beekeepers than any other bee disease in the United States. The usual symptoms listed for Nosema are inability of the bees to fly upon leaving the hive, fecal material on the combs and landing board, dead and dying bees in front of the hive and most importantly the inability of the colony to build up properly in the spring. These symptoms however are only general and are not specific enough to accurately determine if Nosema is present. The only accurate method of determining Nosema with certainty is by microscopic examination. For this reason, if your bees have the general symptoms of Nosema, or you strongly suspect Nosema, a sample of the bees can be sent to the State Apiarist for lab analysis.

Nosema Disease Continued

TRANSMISSION AND LIFE CYCLE

The Nosema organism has two stages in its life history, the spore and vegetative stages. The spore stage is the dormant inactive stage. The hard spore capsule around the organism allows it to survive long periods of time outside of its host, the honeybee.

The honeybee usually acquires the disease by ingesting the Nosema spores while cleaning up fecal matter within the hive, or eating contaminated food or water. The spore travels to the mid-gut of the bee where it germinates and infects the epithelial cells of the mid-gut. This is the vegetative stage of the organisms life history.

During the vegetative stage the Nosema cell multiplies and eventually fills the epithelial cells. Because of the infestation the bee can no longer efficiently digest its food and in a sense can almost starve to death while eating all the honey it can obtain. It is generally believed that Nosema will shorten the life span of the honeybee by two weeks or more, which may be critical in early spring.

Once the Nosema cells have multiplied and matured into spores the epithelial cells burst and release the spores into the fecal matter of the gut. If the bee is unable to take a cleansing flight as in winter, he will void the fecal matter within the hive. Other bees in the process of cleaning the hive will injest the fecal matter and the Nosema cycle will be started in them. As a rule of thumb Nosema is more severe during years which have closed-in winters and springs since the bees can not have regular cleansing flights.

It is presently believed that in Montana Nosema reaches its peak of severity during March, after which the severity declines due to the fact that the diseased bees are more able to make regular cleansing flights and thus do not re-infect other bees. This, plus the fact that more and more healthy bees emerge from the brood combs as the old over-wintered bees die off, causes the disease to decline even further. By the end of summer the disease is almost non-detectable, however, enough spores remain on the combs from the previous winter to re-infect a few bees in the fall and therefore start the yearly disease cycle over again.

DRUG TREATMENT (as established by Dr. Furgala of the University of Minnesota)

I. Fall feeding, wintering colonies.

A. Southern states (Lehnert, T.&H Shimanuki. 1973 Amer. Bee Jour. 113:381-382.)

1. 1 level teaspoon Fumidil-B/gallon 2:1 syrup, 2 gallons syrup/colony.
2. 9.5 gm bottle Fumidil-B/100-120 gallons 2:1 syrup, 2 gallons syrup/colony.
3. 57 gm-6 pack Fumidil-B/600-720 gallons 2:1 syrup, 2 gallons syrup/colony.

B. Northern States

1-3. Same recommendations as for the southern states.

II. Winter Feeding, winter colonies.

A. Southern states (Lehnert & Shimanuki, 1973. A.B.J. 113:381-382.)

1. 1 level teaspoon Fumidil-B/gallon 2:1 syrup, 2 gallons syrup/colony.
2. 9.5 gm bottle Fumidil-B/100-120 gallons 2:1 syrup, 2 gallons /colony.
3. 57 gm-6 pack Fumidil-B/600-720 gallons 2:1 syrup, 2 gallons/colony.

B. Northern states - FEEDING NOT RECOMMENDED

III. Spring feeding, package colonies only (favorable weather conditions +)

1. 1 level teaspoon Fumidil-B/gallon 1:1 syrup, 1 gallon at installation.
2. 9.5 gm bottle Fumidil-B/100-120 gallons 1:1 syrup, 1 gallon at installation.
3. 57 gm-6 pack Fumidil-B/600-720 gallons 1:1 syrup, 1 gallon at installation.

+ If package bees are confined by unfavorable weather conditions, repeat treatment 10-15 days after installation.

Fumidil-B and Sulfa are compatible and can be fed together.

Fall treatment must be fed at a time when the beekeeper is confident that the syrup will be consumed by the bees. This will probably be the last week of September through November 15, however the last week of September and the first two weeks of October are preferred.

RESULT OF MONTANA NOSEMA SURVEY

Nosema disease was found in 64% of the samples analyzed, however only 20% of the samples showed Nosema at a level severe enough to warrant treatment with

Nosema Disease Continued

Fumidil-B. This appears to indicate at this time that Nosema is present at low levels in most of the bees across the state although the disease shows more severity in areas which have closed in winters and long cool wet springs.

The Nosema analysis service provided by the State Apiarist will be available again next year for those beekeepers who wish to use it. They will then be able to determine if treatment for Nosema is necessary.

ANNUAL BEEKEEPERS CONVENTION

The annual convention of the Montana State Beekeepers Association will be held November 15 and 16, 1974 at the Sherman Motor Inn, Wolf Point, MT. (phone 406/653-1100). A formal program has not been established yet, however, a panel discussion by noted beekeepers concerning overwintering principles and new techniques is expected to be a major part of the program. Dr. Floyd E. Moeller of the U.S.D.A. Bee Management Lab in Madison, Wisconsin will be a featured speaker speaking on overwintering and spring management. Dr. Moeller also will be a member of the panel on overwintering. An attempt will be made to obtain speakers which will be of interest to everyone attending the convention. Also an arts and crafts demonstration is being planned for the interest of the women.

At this time a degree of interest in this convention is being shown by beekeepers from out of state, and it is expected that many out-of-staters will attend. This will give the beekeepers of this state a chance to talk with beekeepers from other states as well as other Montana beekeepers.

Upon completion of a finalized program, copies will be sent to the beekeepers of the state. It is hoped that as many beekeepers as possible will be able to attend. Your time will not be wasted.

HONEY RECIPE BOOKLETS AVAILABLE

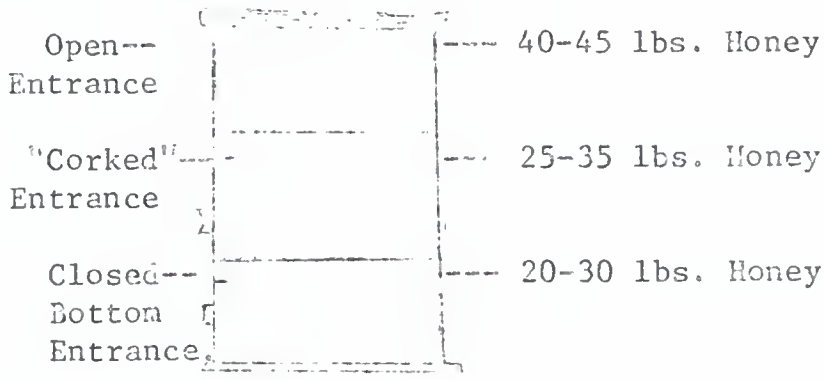
A 16 page honey recipe booklet entitled, "Honey Recipes From The Big Sky Country" published by the Montana Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the Montana State Beekeepers Association are now available to the general public. Small orders of 25 copies or less can be obtained free of charge by writing to the State Apiarist, Montana Dept. of Agriculture, 1300 Cedar Street, Helena, Montana 59601. Orders of 25 or more copies should be sent to Mrs. Norma Mitchell, Secretary-Treasurer, Montana State Beekeepers Association, 728 North Davis Street, Missoula, Montana, 59801. A charge of $10.00 per 50 copies (20¢ per copy) will be charged when ordering large quantities. The money obtained from large orders will go towards reimbursing the Association's honey marketing funds.

The booklet contains recipes for useing honey in making breads and pastries, desserts, dressings, jellies and candies, and meat and vegetable dishes. It also includes other miscellanious tips on uses of honey. Most of the recipes are favorites of beekeeper's wives across the state and it is believed you will find them very enjoyable. If you wish to order a copy, order several extra to give to your friends and neighbors.

HOBBYIST SECTION - OVERWINTERING OF BEE HIVES

Northern beekeepers use different methods of overwintering. One method involves useing only two deep brood chambers, and another uses two deep brood chambers with a shallow super on top, however, if the hobbyist wishes to insure that the bees will have adequate honey for the winter three deep brood chambers are recommended.

Preparing hives for winter is usually done in October. Since heavy packing is not necessary or recommended, ones main concern is restricting the entrance and also arranging the brood chambers so that the proper weight ratio is set up. Only colonies with large populations should be overwintered. The following diagram shows the overwintering setup of a colony. The colony may be wrapped in black tar paper to seal any cracks and also provide for more absorption of the suns heat.



The bottom cleat in the entrance is restricted or completely closed to prevent mice from entering, and if auger holes are in the rims. The top entrance is opened so that snow will have less chance of interferring with winter flight. Most of the honey should be in the top brood chamber since the winter cluster has a

Hobbyist Section Continued

tendency to go up when it moves to new honey stores. The colony should have a total approximately 90 to 100 pounds of honey in October for the winter and early spring.

BEEKEEPING DISPLAY BOARD---Russell Mitchell, Pres. Montana Beekeepers Assoc.

Our honey promotion board was completed by the committee, Gene and JoAnn Speelman and Larry Budge. It is a 3 piece display. A large 4x7 ft. map of Montana wil honey cells covered with plexi-glass is the major part of the display. The cells hold a 1 lb. jar of honey with a beekeepers label on it. We need more labels and jars of honey to complete the board. If you haven't sent one please send it to our Secretary. Two other attractive metal triangles hold some self explaining pictures, making a fine exhibit. Our committee spent a lot of time and effort on this.

We used it at the Western Montana Fair in Missoula and received a lot of comments on it. We have the honey promotion board in Missoula at present and plan to use it as a super market to promote honey over a week-end when we get through extracting.

With the high prices of fruit, jam, sugar and syrups, etc., honey is looking like a better buy to the public. With a little local promotion honey will move at present prices. We have seen a considerable pickup in local sales the past few weeks. We also distributed the honey cookbooks at the Fair.

Should anyone like to use it in their area this fall just let us know about when they would like it.

CURNEEN BLACKS--- A recent article in the July 1974 issue of Gleanings in Bee Culture (pages 216 and 217) indicated that Curneen Black queens were being shipped into Montana by the Wenner Honey Farms of Glenn, California. Several beekeepers in Montana are interested in obtaining more details about this particular line of bee. If you have information about these bees, could you please notify the State Apiaris Apiarist so that the interested beekeepers can get in touch with you.

BUY-SELL-OR TRADE SECTION--- All non-commercial adds will be accepted in this section. Adds should be as brief and concise as possible. The adds may be open (showing name and address of individual placing the add) or blind (where a code number is used in place of the name and address.)
Below are adds which have been received.

WANTED TO BUY: 2 or 4 frame honey extractor. Contact Bob Hildebrandt, 326 Covert Lane, Billings, Montana 59101

WANTED TO BUY: 2 or 4 frame honey extractor. Contact Erwin Hahn, 709 2nd. Ave. S.W., Great Falls, Montana 59401 Phone-452-5580

BEEKEEPING BUSINESS WANTED: Anywhere is state, 600-1,000 colonies. Contact Richard Ryatt, 300 Geneive Circle, Camarillo, California 93010

FOR SALE: 20 Ft. Kelley Hive Loader. Used two seasons, good condition - $800.00
20 Ft. Don Lo Loader, heavy duty. Good working condition -- $300.00
Contact Harry Rodenberg, SR231 Box A-14, Wolf Point, MT. 59201 Phone-653-1488

FOR SALE: 1 Superior Lifetime Wax Dryer
1 Superior Lifetime 8-Frame Extractor
Contact Cliff Sell, P.O. Box 473, Ennis, Montana 59729 Phone- (406) 682-4470

FOR SALE: 100 reconditioned drums w/gasket
400 four 1b. cages.
Contact W.A. Strong & Sons, 402-13th Ave. S., Lewistown, MT. 59457 Phone(406)538-9643

FOR SALE: Used Honey Tank. 5 Ft. diameter, 3 Ft. deep (depth could be extended higher). Contact Cliff Sell, P.O. Box 473, Ennis, MT. 59729 Phone-(406)682-4470

Buy-Sell- or Trade Section Continued

FOR SALE: 1 Superior capping spinner (no motor) $200.00
2 Woodman uncapping knives--motor driven $ 30.00 each
2 Merry-go-rounds (holds 50 frames) $25.00 to $50.00
1 1 1/4 in. Vane honey pump (woodman)
Contact Russell Mitchell, Mitchell Bros. Honey, 728 North Davis Street, Missoula, Montana 59801 Phone- (406) 549-7644.

WAX RENDERING--- Cappings $.15 (per finished pound)
Slum Gum .20
Combs .30
Call or write Smoot Honey Company Power, Montana 59468 Phone-(406) 463-2227

CUSTOM HAULING OF BEES: Experienced. Contact Foster Apiaries, Route 1, Lewistown, Montana 59457 Phone- 538-9609

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The next newsletter is scheduled to come out near the end of December. Anyone wishing to place adds in the newsletter or write articles to be included should have them into the editors office before December 15, 1974.

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#3

MONTANA BEEKEEPING NEWS

JUNE 1974 NO. 3

EDITOR: WILL KISSINGER, STATE APIARIST

Published by the Montana Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the Montana State Beekeepers Association

REGIONAL REPORTS

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Data obtained from the regional reporters is generalized for each region of the state and may not apply to specific localized areas of a region.

RETAIL HONEY PRICES

Container size	Statewide average	Range
12 oz.	90¢	85¢ to 95¢
1 lb.	94¢	84¢ to $1.09
5 lb.	$3.88	$3.25 to $4.49

WHOLESALE HONEY PRICES

Statewide average	Range
45¢ / lb.	40¢ to 51¢ / lb.

There has been a softening trend of the honey market the last couple of months although its significance isn't evident yet.

BEESWAX PRICES-- Confirmed reports of exported wax being sold at $1.25/lb. have been received along with rumors of wax being sold up to $1.50/lb.

SOIL MOISTURE -- All reporting regions indicated normal or above normal soil moisture with the exception of parts of the southwest region where soil moisture was below normal, however recent rains have brightened the picture.

CONDITION OF HONEY PLANTS -- All regions reported normal to above normal condition of plants.

EARLY BUILDUP FLOW -- All reporting regions indicated that unseasonable cool weather greatly reduced or eliminated the buildup flow. As a result the bees themselves were very slow in building up. Numerous reports of syrup feed were received.

PROSPECTS FOR A GOOD HONEY CROP -- Despite the poor spring buildup conditions, most reporters were optimistic that this years crop would be normal to above normal.

TOPICS OF GENERAL INTEREST

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HONEY PRICE SUPPORT RATES --Loans and purchases will be offered on 1974-crop honey stored in bulk and other eligible containers, on or off farms. Producers may request loans through March 31, 1975. Loans will mature June 30, 1975. Producers having eligible honey not under loan who wish to offer it for purchase by Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) need to deliver to the applicable county Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service office an executed purchase agreement not later than the maturity date. This agreement must specify the approximate quantity the producer desires to sell.

The 1974-crop loan and purchase rates for extracted honey in 60-pound or larger containers, by color and class, are as follows:

TABLE HONEY	CENTS PER POUND
White or lighter	21.4
Extra light amber	20.4
Light amber	19.4
Other table and non-table honey	17.4

MONTANA STATE LIBRARY
930 East Lyndale Avenue
Helena, Montana 59601

USDA WEEKLY HONEY PRICE REPORTS -- The Agricultural Marketing Service of the USDA has recently started publishing a list of honey market prices from selected states on a weekly basis. If you would like to be included on the mailing list at no cost write to:

USDA - AMS
Fruit and Vegetable Division
Market News Branch
Room 2503 South Bldg.
Washington DC 20250

CHANGES IN BEEKEEPER INDEMNITY PROGRAM -- (reprinted from USDA "NEWS" bulletin)--

The USDA announced increases in indemnity payments to beekeepers whose bees are killed or damaged by pesticides used near their bee colonies.

The new rates are $22.50 for a destroyed colony (up $7.50), $15 for a severely damaged colony (up $5); $7.50 for a moderately damaged colony (up $2.50), and $7.50 for each queen nucleus destroyed (up $2.50).

Other changes in the indemnity program are:

1. The option accorded beekeepers to have their indemnity payment computed on the basis of net loss on income has been eliminated. All claims will be filed on the basis of flat rates of payment for each colony killed or damaged.

2. Payment for multiple losses suffered by the same colony within the calendar year has been discontinued. The beekeeper who suffers multiple losses of the same colony will be permitted to claim the most severe damage suffered by a colony during the year.

3. The person inspecting the bees may certify that the loss resulted from pesticides and was not caused by disease, starvation or neglect. If the inspector cannot make this certification, the beekeeper must furnish the type of evidence now required such as statements from farmers, applicators, local government agencies or colleges or universities to prove that pesticides caused the damage.

All other eligibility requirements for earning an indemnity payment remain unchanged.

NOTE: If you wish to become eligible for possible payments under the Beekeeper Indemnity Program, it is required that a list of your apiaries be sent to the respective county ASC offices before July 15, 1974.

BEAVERLODGE BEEKEEPERS FIELD DAY -- Reported by Harry Rodenberg, Wolf Point, Montana

Boyd Smoot, Don Smoot, Fred Bateman, and I attended the field day of the Alberta Beekeepers at Beaverlodge, Alberta, June 14, 1974.

This presented an opportunity to visit an area that I had heard of considerably over the years, as well as an excellent chance to meet many Canadian Honey producers.

I would estimate that there were 130-150 persons attending. I have written Dr. Szabo for a copy of his presentation on Queen losses, which I believe would be worthy of study.

Without question, we as USA guests were shown really fine Canadian hospitality. We toured Grand Prairie, visited Beekeeping operations in Falher, Giroxville, Beaverlodge, and Guy and departed from Peace River for the border.

Quite likely we will be favored with the attendance of Bob Bird and Jack Smith, Chairman and Vice Chairman respectively of the Canadian Honey Council at our Montana meeting next Nov. 15 & 16 at Wolf Point. You can be assured that these gentlemen will be an asset to our program.

MONTANA HONEY RECIPE BOOKLET-- The Montana Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the Montana State Beekeepers Association is currently in the process of publishing a honey recipe booklet entitled "Honey Recipes from The Big Sky Country". The recipes in the booklet were donated by the wives of Montana beekeepers and are considered their favorite recipes. It is hoped that it will be in print before the Fair season starts so that they may be used in beekeeping booths and other honey promotion programs. A system for distributing the booklets has not been established yet but should be in the near future.

CANDLE MAKING -- The eidtor has just reviewed a 38 page booklet entitled "BEESWAX Molding and Candle Making" written by Richard Taylor. It is well written and illustrated, and describes the art of home candlemaking and wax refinement very well Copies can be obtained from the Walnut Press, Naples NY 14512 at a cost of $1.95 each.

DID YOU KNOW?

70% of the American population can become immune to bee stings
13% are naturally immune
2% are naturally allergic (hypersensitive)
;5% never can develop immunity

Receiving a few bee stings over a long period of time makes an individual hypersensitive to bee stings. This is why many beekeeper's wives and children become allergic to bee stings. A doctor can treat for hypersensitivity by injecting very minute amounts of bee venom into an allergic person. After a number of treatments the individual will then develop immunity to the venom.

BUY-SELL-OR TRADE SECTION -- All non-commercial adds will be accepted in this section. Adds should be as brief and concise as possible. The adds may be open (showing name and address of individual placing the add) or blind (where a code number is used in place of the name and address)
Below are adds which have been received:

WANTED TO BUY: Would be interested in a Montana Beekeeping business from 500 to 2000 colonies. Contact Richard G. Marquette Jr., Route 1, Cook, Nebraska 68329.

WANTED TO BUY: Hobby beekeeper would like to buy a honey extractor. Write Roy O. Young, 416 20th St. S.W., Great Falls, Montana 59404.

WANTED TO BUY: One small honey extractor. Please send details to Sam Hofer, Surprise Creek Colony, Box 310, Stanford, Montana 59479.

FOR SALE: 1 Superior capping spinner (no motor) $200.00
2 Woodman uncapping knives--motor driven $30.00 each
2 Merry-go-rounds -- holds 50 frames $25.00 to $50.00
1 1 1/4 in. Vane honey pump (Woodman)

Contact Russell Mitchell, Mitchell Bros. Honey, 728 N. Davis St., Missoula MT 59801, Phone 549-7644.

PAID MEMBERS OF THE MONTANA STATE BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION--Paid up members as of June 26, 1974 include:

Doyle and Leona Anderson, Choteau
Joseph Barnett, Bozeman
Joe and John Barrow, Ekalaka
Larry & Cherrel Budge, Harlowton
L. D. & Robert Buhmann, Zurich
Faxton, June & Dave Castleberry, Glasgow
Ted & Al Chenovick, Helena
Morris & Sally Ann Dalhe, Sidney
Bob Davis, Helena
Buren DeTour, Huntley
D. M. Durland, Butte
Louis Eckstein, Absarokee
John Fabich, Anaconda
Thomas French, Hamilton
Carl Grisso, Bridger
David Hart, Marysville, CA
Claude Hayes, Scobey
Earl Herring, Billings
Elmer Kraft, Nye
Charles Larson, Fort Benton
Eugene Lavey, Scobey
Howard Marsh & Bob Undem, Corvallis
Irvin Maurer, Sheridan
Russell, Norman, LaRhea & Norma Mitchell, Missoula
Bob Morgan, Hot Springs
Rae Murphy, Livingston
Louis Ott, Havre
James Pile, Corvallis
Wendell Roberts, Fairview
Harry & Mary Ann Rodenberg, Wolf Point
Kermit Slater, Miles City
Boyd, Dennis & Don Smoot, Power
Gene, JoAnn & John Speelman, Kalispell
Wade Taylor, Stanford
Grant, Von & Rhea Terry, Winifred
Herman Wessel, Billings
Joe Yack, Laurel
George Doering, Greeley, Colorado
Western Bee, Polson
Will Kissinger, Helena
Linda Robinson, Missoula

The next newsletter is scheduled to come out near the end of September. Anyone wishing to place adds in the newsletter or write articles to be included should have them into the editors office before September 15, 1974.

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STATE DOCUMENTS

MONTANA BEEKEEPING NEWS

APRIL 1974 NO. 2

EDITOR: WILL KISSINGER, STATE APIARIST

JUL 12 1974

Published by the Montana Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the Montana State Beekeepers Association

REGIONAL REPORTS

Data obtained from the regional reporters is generalized for each region of the state and may not apply to specific localized areas of a region.

RETAIL HONEY PRICES

Container size	Statewide Average	Range
12 oz.	87¢	75¢ to 98¢
1 lb.	92¢	89¢ to 95¢
5 lb.	$3.96	$3.75 to $4.29

WHOLESALE HONEY PRICES

Statewide Average	Range
52¢/lb.	40¢ to 55¢/lb.

CONSUMER RESISTANCE -- Most reporters indicated that there was no consumer resistance evident in their areas, however one did report an approximate 10% drop in sales compared to last year.

SOIL MOISTURE CONDITIONS -- Soil moisture was indicated to be below normal in the northeast part of the state, above normal in the northwest part, and normal in all other reporting areas.

WINTER KILL -- Reported as being above normal in the northwest and central parts of the state with the other reporting regions having normal winter kill. Spring feeding was reported as being near normal in most parts of the state.

TOPICS OF GENERAL INTEREST

PASSAGE OF SENATE BILL 691 -- Senate Bill 691 pertaining to the use of the word "honey" in food labeling has passed the State Legislature and has been signed by Governor Judge. The bill will go into effect July 1, 1974. Below is printed the parts of the bill pertaining to honey.

Section 1. "The term 'honey' means the nectar and saccharine exudations of plants, gathered, modified and stored in the comb by honey bees; is levorotatory, contains not more than twenty-five percent (25%) of water, not more than twenty-five hundredths percent (.25%) of ash, and not more than eight percent (8%) sucrose."

Section 2. "It is unlawful for any person to sell or offer for sale any product which is in semblance of honey and which is labeled, advertised, or otherwise represented to be honey, if it is not honey. Any product sold in semblance of honey which is a blend or mixture of honey and other ingredients must be labeled in such a way that the name of the main ingredient added to the honey will be printed so that it will be as prominent and conspicuous as the word honey. The word 'imitation' shall not be used in the name of a product which is in semblance of honey whether or not it contains any honey. The label for a product which is not in semblance of honey and which contains honey may include the word "honey" in the name of the product and the relative position of the word "honey' in the product name, and in the list of ingredients, when required, shall be determined by its prominence as an ingredient in the product.

MONTANA STATE LIBRARY
930 East Lyndale Avenue
Helena, Montana 59601

The editor wishes to thank everyone who helped with the successful passage of this important bill.

Thanks to the alertness of Wendall Roberts of Fairview, MT, and the cooperation of the Montana Department of Health & Environmental Sciences a small shipment of Blue Bonnet's "Honey Blend" was removed from the shelves of a grocery store in Fairview, MT because of mislabeling. It is strongly urged that all beekeepers watch for "imitation" honeys being sold in their areas of the state and if any are found report them to the State Apiarist so that they can be forwarded onto the proper authorities. It is important now more than ever that we protect our beekeeping industry.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OPINION

A recent Attorney General's Opinion has stated, "It is my opinion that an apiary registration cannot be subject to forfeiture during the honey-producing season." "Furthermore, the location could only be opened for new registration for the following annual registration period." This in effect means that the procedure for voiding the registration of an apiary because of non-use must be initiated and completed between the dates of October 1, and February 1 of the same registration year. For example, all evidence (landowners signed statements etc.) must be obtained and submitted to State Apiarist after October 1 of the same registration year that the apiary location was not in use. The forfeiture procedure must then be completed before February 1. If it is not, the previous beekeeper will be able to re-register the location again. Anyone wanting further details about the Attorney General's Opinion or the change in procedure, please feel free to contact the State Apiarist.

PESTICIDE DAMAGE

With the coming of spring and summer also comes the increased danger of pesticide damages to your bees. If you wish to have your bees protected under the ASCS-Beekeeper Indemnity Program, it is required that you list your bees and apiary locations with your local county ASC offices by July 15 of each year. Since the State Apiarist already has a copy of your apiary registrations, a copy can be sent to the appropriate ASCS officials for you. If you should desire this service please notify the State Apiarist before June 30, 1974.

Preliminary steps you should take if you have pesticide damage and wish to file an indemnity claim with the ASCS.

Immediately after you discover the pesticide damage 1) collect a one-quart sample of dead and dying bees at each damaged apiary site and place them in a deep freeze for possible chemical analysis later, 2) take photographs of the pesticide damage at the apiary; 3) immediately notify the ASC office in the county where the damages occured and request an inspection as soon as possible. After taking these preliminary steps, your county ASC office can inform you of the next steps to take and the options that are available to you.

HOBBYIST SECTION -- Introducing Package Bees

Bees are most often introduced into a colony by use of packages of bees bought from a producer in the south. The person should place his order for packages in January or February and have them arrive approximately two weeks before the dandelions begin to bloom. A three pound package plus queen should be ordered for new equipment and a two pound package plus queen for equipment in which the cells in the combs are already drawn out. The actual installment should take place on a cool day or at dusk so that the bees will have little tendency to drift. Several times just before release the bees should be sprayed with a thin sugar syrup consisting of 40% granular sugar and 60% water. This can be applied with a new unused paint brush or else a garden pressure sprayer which wasn't used previously for pesticides. Immediately before installment, the bees should be wetted down thoroughly so that they cannot fly. Half the combs in a single brood chamber should be taken out and the bees dumped onto the bottom board. The bees are then spread out, the combs replaced, and the inner cover put on. The queen is then thoroughly wetted, released from her cage, and put down among the frames through the inner cover hole. A ten-pound pail of sugar syrup (2 parts sugar, 1 part water) with friction top lid is then inverted

over the inner cover hole. Six to ten holes punched in the lid from the inside out is sufficient. A good punch for making the holes is an old ice pick or similar instrument. An empty super (one with frames removed) is then placed on top of the brood chamber to act as a ring, and the top cover is placed over this. The bees should be left alone three to five days so that the new queen is accepted. On the fifth day the packages should be checked to see that they are queen right (the queen is laying eggs) and refill the syrup can. If there is no pollen available from dandelion, willow or other sources, it would be well to feed the bees a cake of pollen substitute prepared in the following manner:

3 parts by weight of brewers yeast
6 parts expeller type soy bean flour

Moisten the mixture with sugar syrup made from equal parts of sugar and water until it becomes the consistency of putty. Place between two pieces of newspaper and place it on the top bars of frames. It is well to feed colonies started from packages both sugar syrup and pollen substitute as long as they will take it or until a good honey flow is in progress.

WESTERN GOVERNORS CONFERENCE OF AGRICULTURE

Russell Mitchell, President of the Montana State Beekeepers Association, was given the privilege and honor of representing the American Beekeeping Federation at the Western Governors Conference on Agriculture held in Salt Lake City April 16-19, 1974. Below is a brief summary of the convention as reported by Mr. Mitchell.

"This was a meeting the first of its kind, covering the 16 Western States, with Governors, members of Congress, officials from State and National levels in Government and farm officials from some 40 farm products groups. The biggest represented groups were the grain growers and livestock group. I was the only beekeeper.

Purpose was to determine a new and meaningful U.S. Domestic and International Agriculture policy for the U.S. and to increase Agriculture production to its fullest potential, through a long range well planned policy, which includes marketing at profitable prices.

There were two receptions where we socialized with various officials. Then banquets and luncheons with distinguished speakers, a breakfast with the Governors that were present. Also workshops that lasted till the early hours beating out recommendations that would broadly cover and be in agreement with the groups that were present.

On Friday the U.S. Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry met with Senator George McGovern South Dakota presiding. The testimonies from the workshops were condensed and recondensed so Governors of each state or their representatives read this into the Senate hearings and becomes a part of the Congressional records for further action in Washington D.C.

To help get acquainted on behalf of Mitchell Brothers Honey, we donated a case of Honey Bears to be distributed to the Governors and others. On the second day there I had a couple Governors calling me by my first name and talking about Honey and Bees.

I had some copies of our resolutions that were adopted at Hot Springs, Arkansas. I was able to get these to many Governors and Senators.

At the work shop meetings I divided my time between the Environment group and International Trade Opportunities. All recommendations were on quite a broad scope but all agreed that Land Use Planning, Production, and Water Development were important although relaxed restrictions on pesticide use were asked by some. It was recommended that stricter regulations and research on biological controls be used. Also long range development and multipurpose use of our range lands be expanded.

The Honorable Toshio Yamazaki, Minister Embassy of Japan spoke to us on 'New Trade Relations with Japan and the United States' Japan imports from the U.S. were up 56% in 1973 over 1972 and purchased over three billion dollars in farm products.

This is a good opportunity for a group of Honey producers to band together for a long range market as Japan wants to make long term purchase agreements for continued purchases. But this also involves some leg work and promotion of our product to sell it to them. I understand there is an export group in the Chicago area. Also Montana recently formed an export committee on farm products.

All in all it was a great experience and I learned quite a lot. I would recommend to all beekeepers to write your Representatives in Washington D.C. and ask them to support our beekeeping legislation, as it is the people back home these Representatives want to hear from."

Mr. Mitchell is to be commended for his work at this convention. It is this type of public relations which the beekeeping industry needs.

BUY - SELL - OR TRADE SECTION -- All non-commercial adds will be accepted in this section. Adds should be as brief and concise as possible. The adds may be open (showing name and address of individual placing the add) or blind (where a code number is used in place of the name and address)
Below are adds which have been received:

WANTED TO BUY: Hives and packages, would also be interested in leasing hives. Contact Coleman Krokker, Box 703, Baker, MT 59313, Phone 406-778-3748.

WANTED TO BUY. A moderate sized beekeeping business in Montana. Contact Clarke Masters, 2185 Willow Creek, Prescott, Arizona 86301. Ph. 602-445-4546.

WORK WANTED: Experienced beekeeper desires to buy all or part of a Montana beekeeping business, would also be interested in employment. Contact Richard W. Larcom, 2525 Hanway, Casper, WY 82601.

WORK WANTED: Experienced beekeeper from a beekeeping family desires employment with a Montana beekeeping business. Would prefer the Western part of the state. Contact Del Winn, 470 Liberty Rd., Petaluma, CA 94952.

The next newsletter is scheduled to come out near the end of June. Anyone wishing to place adds in the newsletter or write articles to be included should have them into the editors office before June 15, 1974.

MONTANA STATE BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION

With recent developments in the beekeeping industry it has become important that both commercial and hobbyist beekeepers play a role in directing the future of beekeeping. One of the best ways of doing so is to become an active member of the Montana State Beekeepers Association. As written in the Constitution of the Association "It is the objective of the organization to promote the general interest of the pursuit of bee culture and the general welfare of Montana beekeepers." If you are not already a member and would like to become one, please fill in the following application.

Cut along dotted line

MONTANA STATE BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION

Membership Application Blank

Membership dues schedule:

0-300	colonies	$ 5.00
301-500	colonies	$15.00
501-and over		$25.00
Dealers, handlers, and manufacturers		$25.00
Sustaining members		$50.00

Montana State Beekeepers Association dues in the amount of $_____ for the calendar year, 19_____.

NAME_____

ADDRESS_____

CITY_____ STATE_____ ZIP CODE_____

Send Application and dues to:
Mrs. Russell Mitchell, Sec.
Montana State Beekeepers Association
720 N. Davis St.
Missoula, MT 59801

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STATE DOCUMENTS

MONTANA BEEKEEPING NEWS

EDITOR: Will Kissinger, State Apiarist *NO.* 1

Published by the Montana Department of Apiculture in cooperation with the Montana State Beekeepers Association.

This is the first, it is hoped, in a long line of beekeeping newsletters in Montana. The idea of a beekeeping newsletter was born out of the observation that there was a need for more closer communication among beekeepers within the state. The editor in traveling throughout the state has noted that most beekeepers are generally interested in the same topics -- the retail price of honey in other areas of state, the latest news on wholesale prices, news on the honeyflow etc. in other parts of the state, who has this or that to sell or who would want to buy such and such. It is believed that a newsletter would be very beneficial in answering questions concerning these matters as well as bringing to their attention other matters which may be of interest to them.

In discussing the newsletter with officers and directors of the Montana State Beekeepers Association it was agreed upon that the newsletter should be a joint effort between the Montana Department of Agriculture and the Montana State Beekeepers Association. It was decided that members of the Association would provide the basic subject matter, and the Department of Agriculture through the State Apiarist would edit and print the newsletter as a service to the beekeepers of Montana. At the 1973 Montana Beekeepers Convention it was decided that the Officers and Directors of the Beekeepers association would act as reporters for the newsletter since they are regionally distributed already, however, every beekeeper in Montana (hobbyist and commercial) is welcomed and encouraged to contribute to the newsletter.

The newsletter reporting system has not been set up as yet, however, following are some topics which may be of interest to you. It is hoped that the reporting system will be operative before the next newsletter is printed.

CONVENTIONS (Out of necessity only the major points of each convention are briefly described and parts may be repetitive since members of the MBA will or have received delegate reports).

MONTANA STATE BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION -- held December 7, 8, 1973, Florence Hotel, Missoula.

Gary Gingery, Administrator of the Pesticide Control Division, Montana Dept. of Agriculture spoke on the purpose and objectives of the pesticide control program. He urged the Montana beekeepers to cooperate with him in projects to help prevent pesticide damage to honeybees. During the business meeting the members of the MBA passed a resolution resolving to support Mr. Gingery with any projects of this type which may develop.

Dr. Basil Furgala, Professor, University of Minnesota, gave an excellent talk on the importance of disease control in effective colony management. He particularly emphasized the importance of Nosema disease. He estimated that ever since effective preventative drugs have reduced the incidence of AFB and EFB, Nosema has become the most economically serious disease in the nation.

"Doc" Burkitt, State Secretary Montana Jaycees introduced Ray Ueland of Butte who discussed and showed slides of the Special Olympics for the Physically handicaped children of Montana which is largely funded by the Jaycees annual Honey Bear Sundays. He urged that the beekeepers support this very worthwhile project in any way they could particularly in supplying honey to local Jaycee chapters.

Below are excerpts of certain resolutions which were passed during the business meeting of the MBA Convention.

Resolution No. 2. "be it resolved that an inspection service composed of qualified persons, disinterested in the sale of pesticides, be established to recommend the application and control of pesticides to growers."

MONTANA STATE LIBRARY
930 East Lyndale Avenue
Helena, Montana 59601

Resolution No. 6: "be it resolved that the Montana State Beekeepers Association seriously and actively investigate the possibility of legislation to formulate a Promotion and Education program financed by (and controlled) by Montana beekeepers".

Resolution No. 8:"be it resolved that the Montana Beekeepers Association go on record urging that steps be taken to prevent the sale of products labeled honey unless that product is pure honey produced by bees'. This resolution has been acted upon and resulted in Senate Bill 691.

Resolution No. 9. "The Montana Beekeepers Association request the Montana Fish and Game Commission for a clarification of this law (allowing dogs to be used to pursue stock killing bears), and request that bears that destroy bee-hives be legal to pursue and capture with dogs." This resolution has been acted upon also. The Montana Fish and Game have declared that bees are classified as stock and therefore bears that damage beehives can be pursued by dogs.

Harry Rodenberg invited the members to have their next convention in Wolf Point. Next years convention is tentatively scheduled to be held in Wolf Point, Nov. 15 and 16th, 1974.

APIARY INSPECTORS OF AMERICA: Held Jan. 28-30, 1974 in Tuscon, Arizona.

Three important points came out of the inspectors convention, 1.) The bee research people have finally come to the realization that chalk brood is becoming a serious disease. They are now actively researching chalk brood to find treatments and prevention, 2.) The Canadians have obtained clearance to ship queens and packages by air from Mexico into Canada. The shipment date is unknown at this time. The members of the AIA passed a resolution disapproving of this move by the Canadians primarily because of the possible entrance of parasitic mites into the U.S. via Canada, 3.) The research people have been actively searching for a substitute for calcium cyanide to kill off beehives. They believe they have found a good substitute in resmethrin which is a synthetic pyrethrin insecticide. It is applied as an aerosol, completely kills in 10 minutes, believed to leave no residue (still being researched), and would cost less than 10¢ a hive. At present they estimate it will be a year before it is available to beekeepers if everything goes alright.

AMERICAN HONEY PRODUCERS CONVENTION -- held Jan. 10-12, 1974 in Albuquerque, NM.

Little information on this convention is available to the editor at this time. It was reported that laws concerning imitation honeys was a major point discussed. Another interesting point reported by a MBA delegate to the convention was that he had learned that a large beekeeper in the Dakotas had just finalized a sale of two semi-trailer loads of beeswax which sold for $1.00 per pound.

AMERICAN BEEKEEPING FEDERATION --held Jan. 28 thru Feb. 1, 1974 in Hot Springs, AK.

Dr. Marshall Levin, Apiculture Research, Beltsville Maryland, spoke briefly on the Brazilian (African) bee situation. He stated that the threat to the beekeeping industry particularly in the southern states may not be as serious as originally thought. The reason being that evidence has shown that as the Brazilian bee moved south from Brazil into the more temperate regions of South America, it became more gentle due partially to the fact that they mixed with gentler domesticated bees. He believes the same process possible would happen in the United States, however the situation still must be watched very closely.

As usual honey prices was a much discussed topic. Most of the honey packers and dealers painted a gloomy picture of future honey prices, however many are taking a wait and see attitude since no basic trend has been established yet. One MBA delegate to the convention reported that prices were in the 40 to 45¢ range during the first few days of the meeting, however towards the end of the convention he knew of several large lots that sold at 50¢ and over.

Russell Mitchell, Missoula, and Larry Budge, Harlowton, wrote very good MBA delegate reports on the Federation Convention. Anyone wishing more detail about the Federation Convention can contact one of these delegates.

Other Topics of Interest

FUEL FOR BEEKEEPERS. Every commercial beekeeper is probably concerned as to how the energy crisis will effect his business. Agriculture, of which beekeeping is a part, is ranked 3rd in the national fuel allocation priority list. Agriculture will be allowed 110% of the fuel it used in 1972. This seems to indicate that beekeepers shouldn't have much to worry about, however, if anyone is having trouble obtaining fuel they may contact:

Colonel Carlyn Gilbertson, Administrator
Office of Civil Defense
State Fuel Allocation Office
Helena, MT 59601 Tel. 449-3034

MONTANA NOSEMA SURVEY. As Dr. Basil Furgala described in his talk during the 1i73 Montana Beekeepers Association Convention in Missoula, Nosema disease of honeybees may be the most severe economic disease confronting beekeeping today. The editor in discussing this disease with beekeepers across the state has had many conflicting reports as to the seriousness of Nosema in Montana. To help solve this mystery the State Apiarist is planning on running a state-wide Nosema survey similar to ones ran in Minnesota, Wisconsin, etc.

To perform the survey the State Apiarist is asking for volunteers among the beekeeping community (both hobbyist and commercial) to submit honeybee samples for lab analysis. The procedure for collecting the samples is quite easy and inexpensive since the State Apiarist's office will supply each participating beekeeper with the necessary sample bottles (50 bees per sample is desired), wood alcohol etc. The results of each individual beekeepers analysis will be held in strict confidence.

A survey is currently planned to be run during each of the months of March, April, and May if supplies arrive on time. The State Apiarist is mainly interested in overwintered colonies at this time however he would also be willing to examine bees from newly established package colonies where the queen has "mysteriously disappeared" (a symptom of Nosema disease). If you should wish to participate in this worthwhile survey or desire more information about it, please contact the State Apiarist, Montana Department of Agriculture, 1300 Cedar Street, Helena, MT 59601, before March 15, 1974. Your participation would be highly appreciated.

SENATE BILL 691. Senate Bill 691 entitled, "An Act Amending Sections 27-702 and 27-703, R.C.M. 1947, Providing for a Definition of Honey and Restricting the use of the word Honey in Food Labeling and Advertising" is intended to protect the beekeeping industry and consumers of Montana from products improperly sold and labeled in the likeness of honey but yet are not pure honey. Since the increase in the retail price of honey, certain food processing companies have found it profitable to manufacture and sell products which are in the likeness of honey at a much lower retail price than honey. SB 691 is not intended to prohibit the sale of these products, it is, however, intended to prohibit the often misleading labeling practices often used in connection with these products.

Senate Bill 691 was introduced by Senator Deschamps of Missoula by request of the Montana State Beekeepers Association. At the time of this printing it has successfully passed through the State Senate, however your support is still very important for the successful passage of this bill through the House of Representatives. It is strongly urged that you contact the representatives from your districts and request their support of this vital bill.

BUY - SELL - OR TRADE SECTION All non-commercial adds will be accepted in this section. Adds should be as brief and concise as possible. The adds may be open (showing name and address of individual placing the add) or blind (where a code number is used in place of the name and address). Below are adds which have already been received:

WORK WANTED: Experienced beekeeper desires work with Montana beekeeping outfit either as workhand or manager. Contact Charles Heff, c/o General Delivery,Arbuckle, CA 95912.

WORK WANTED. Experienced beekeeper desires to buy all or part of a Montana beekeeping business, also would be interested in employment. Contact Richard W. Larcom, 2525 Hanway, Casper, WY 82601.

The next newsletter is scheduled to come out near the end of April. It is hoped that the newsletter will include the regional reports and a hobbyist section. Anyone wishing to place adds in the newsletter or write articles to be included should have them into the editors office before April 12, 1974.